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REPORT

ON

THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

IN

THE LOWER PROVINCES OF BENGAL

IN

1882.

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THE following Report, on the administration of Criminal Justice in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, during 1882, has been drawn up on the plan adopted in previous years. The forms of statements are similar to those appended to the Report for 1881, except that two new statements have been added, in compliance with the request contained in Home Department letter No. 716, dated the 26th May 1882, to the Registrar of the High Court. One of these new statements (Criminal Statement 5A) gives particulars regarding the punishment of whipping inflicted by criminal tribunals under the Whipping Act (VI of 1864), and the other (Table L1) gives details of the former in respect of each district in the Province.

The Reports for the past year of the majority of the District Officers have been submitted with punctuality; but the Court regret to observe that no improvement has been effected (except in a very few cases) in the compilation of the figured statements which accompany the District Reports. As in 1881, the want of accuracy and care shown in the compilation of these statements has necessitated in some instances a protracted correspondence with the officers concerned; and, as a consequence, the preparation of the High Court's Report has been itself delayed.

Area and population. *See Statement 1*

The total area of the territory which is the subject of the present Report comprises 138,865 square miles, or 166 square miles in excess of the figures given in the Report for 1881. The figures given in the statement attached to this Report, except as regards the districts of Cuttack, Darjeeling and Julpigoree, are obtained from Volume II of the Report on the Census of 1881. The variation of the figures for Darjeeling and Julpigoree is due to recent transfers of portions of these districts. The difference in the figures for Cuttack is due to the transfer to the district in the past year of Killa Banki from the Gurjat Mehals. The population of the Province (also according to the Census Report referred to above) is 64,862,963, or 1,517 in excess of the figures given in the Report for 1881.

Judicial Divisions.

The number of Sessions Divisions, including Calcutta, was 29, as at the close of 1881; but these comprised 44 districts in the past, as compared with 43 in the previous year. The increase is due to the creation of the new district of "Khoolna," which comprises the sub-division of Satkhira, hitherto forming part of the district of the 24-Pergunnahs, and the sub-divisions of Khoolna and Bagirhat, hitherto forming part of the district of Jessore. This new district is included in the jurisdiction of the District and Sessions Judge of Jessore, and Sessions are held by that officer at Khoolna, for the trial of cases arising in that district. The district was opened on the 1st June 1882, but the returns relating to it exhibit the figures for the last three quarters of the year; the figures for the first quarter, relating to the Khoolna and Bagirhat sub-divisions, being included in the returns of Jessore, and those relating to Satkhira for the same period being included in the returns of the 24-Pergunnahs. This arrangement has been necessitated in order to meet the convenience of the local officers.

The sub-divisions into which the 44 districts referred to were divided numbered 130 at the close of 1882, as compared with 127 at the close of 1881. The increase was due to the opening out of the following new sub-divisions, *viz.*, Naraingunge in the district of Dacca, Netrokona in the district of Mymensingh, and Nowgong in the district of Rajshahye.

For the reasons given in previous Reports the Sonthal Pergunnahs are not included in the above figures.

I.—CRIMINAL COURTS.

Presidency Magistrates.

The number of Stipendiary Magistrates employed in Calcutta was, as in 1881, two; the number of Honorary Magistrates was 91 in 1882, as compared with 90 in 1881.

Sessions Judges.

In the interior, the number of Sessions Judges employed at the close of 1882 was the same as at the close of 1881.

District Magistrates.

The number of District Magistrates was one more than the number employed at the close of 1881, the increase being due to the creation of the new district of Khoolna.

District Magistrates with special powers under Sec. 36, C. P. C.

The officers vested with the special powers described in section 36 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, are the Deputy Commissioners of Hazareebagh, Lohardugga, Singhbhoom, Manbhoom, Julpigoree and Darjeeling, of whom only the first three actually exercised such powers during the past year.

Magistrates of all grades.

Including District Magistrates, but excluding the Magistrates (Stipendiary or Honorary) in Calcutta, the total number of Magistrates of each class at the close of 1881 and 1882, respectively, was as follows:—

	1881.	1882.
Stipendiary	396	376
Honorary	1,132	1,239

Of the Stipendiary Magistrates employed at the close of last year, 228 exercised powers of the 1st class, 81 of the 2nd class, and 67 of the 3rd class.

Benches of Magistrates.

The number of Benches of Magistrates constituted under section 50 of the Code of Criminal Procedure was 165, or 3 in excess of the number in existence at the close of 1881. The increase appears to be due to the formation of an additional Bench in each of the districts of Bhaugulpore, Darjeeling, Hooghly, Moorshedabad and Rungpore, and to the abolition of 2 of the Benches formerly in existence in Mozufferpore. The Bench system has not yet been introduced in Hazareebagh, Lohardugga and Manbhoom. The District Magistrates of Bogra, Bankura, Darjeeling and Hooghly report favorably on the working of the Bench system in their districts. They state that the Honorary Magistrates attached to the Benches show great interest in the proper discharge of their duties, and are regular in their attendance, and that assistance is cheerfully rendered by them. On the other hand, the District Magistrates of Chittagong, Cuttack, Midnapore, Moorshedabad, Mymensingh and Noakhally report unfavorably of the system, in consequence of the considerable difficulty that is experienced in getting Honorary Magistrates to attend to their duties, and to their lack of interest in the work entrusted to them. On this subject the District Magistrate of Midnapore reports that during the past year the absence of Honorary Magistrates from Benches on days of sitting was a subject of complaint both at Tumlook and Ghattal, and it became necessary to revise the list of Honorary Magistrates attending those Benches. A circular was accordingly issued to the Honorary Magistrates of the Tumlook Regular Bench calling on them to resign if they could not regularly attend, whereupon one resigned and the rest expressed a desire to be more regular in their attendance. Since then, the Magistrate reports, their attendance has been more regular. The High Court have also had, on several instances, to find fault with the manner in which the Benches of Magistrates perform their duties, especially in the case of the Benches constituted in the Patna District. With reference to the Bench at Bettia in the Chumparun District, the District Magistrate states that, although the orders of Government, which direct that a fair number of criminal cases should be made over to the Bench for disposal, were carried out as far as was found practicable, the sub-divisional officer reports that "a Bench like that at Bettiah, which requires to be presided over by a Stipendiary Magis-

trate, can hardly be expected to be of much assistance to the administration in the disposal of cases." In Burdwan, it is reported, 7 of the Honorary Magistrates attached to the Sudder Bench did not attend during the year.

In Calcutta, as in 1881, the Regular Bench, consisting of 2 or 3 Honorary Magistrates, unassisted by a Stipendiary Magistrate, held sittings for the trial of criminal cases on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, as well as on other days of the week, when necessary for the disposal of adjourned cases. Special Benches were also frequently convened for the trial of criminal cases.

II.—CRIME RETURNS.

Tables A and B show the number of offences reported, of cases returned as true, and of cases brought to trial during each of the years 1881 and 1882. The general results were as follows:—

	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial.
1881	243,394	209,228	144,555
1882	252,775	214,299	142,378

The increase in the number of reported offences occurred in all classes of offences except those against public justice and false evidence (Chapter XI of the Indian Penal Code). The increase is chiefly in respect of offences affecting the human body, against property, and against special laws. The decrease in the number of reported offences against public justice and false evidence is very small. The increase of crime occurred chiefly in the following districts:—

	Cases reported.		Cases returned as true.	
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
Gya	5,414	6,909	4,584	6,324
Mymensingh	9,267	11,698	7,228	8,743
Shahabad	5,027	6,671	4,392	5,320
Darjeeling	1,984	2,716	1,785	2,541
Calcutta	28,450	29,158	28,292	29,033
Pubna	3,430	3,864	2,564	3,256
Durbhanga	3,262	3,896	2,869	3,510
Hooghly	7,921	8,517	6,931	7,557
Furreedpore	6,248	6,984	5,656	6,274
Mozufferpore	3,378	4,005	2,635	3,168

In the following districts a considerable decrease occurred:—

	Offences reported.		Cases returned as true.	
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
Jessore	7,167	6,021	6,280	5,042
24-Pergunnahs	17,358	16,774	15,208	14,207
Patna	10,695	9,850	10,020	9,108
Midnapore	8,584	7,996	7,585	6,883
Howrah	7,523	7,045	6,841	6,231
Bhaugulpore	5,215	4,672	4,286	3,695
Purneah	5,380	5,018	4,585	4,005
Nuddea	7,653	6,903	6,018	5,488
Rungpore	4,577	3,962	3,315	2,858

These variations in the Crime Returns have been explained in different ways. The following extracts from the Reports of District Magistrates merit reproduction:—

Beerbhoom.—"Comparative Table I shows a decrease under the totals of all heads. This decrease amounts to 367 cases in comparison with the year 1881. It may here be observed that there was a large decrease in 1881 as compared with 1880. No doubt the continuance of malarious fever, which had a paralysing effect on the energy of the population in general, tended to diminish the number of offences, especially those of a violent character; and the moderate price of food grains during the greater part of the year enabled some to live honestly who might, in a very dear year, have resorted to offences against property. Cases of homicide are not numerous. No dacoity has occurred since January 1882; and it is well known that some years ago dacoity was not infrequent. Thefts and burglary have diminished; and consequently the infliction of corporal punishment has been rare; but the insidious crime of cattle-poisoning has become more common and demands special attention."

The District Magistrate supplements these remarks by stating that, as he was in charge of the district for nearly the whole of 1881 and 1882, it would naturally be inferred that, during those two years, some uniformity prevailed in the criminal administration of the district; and that, in comparison with other districts, it may perhaps be found that in Beerbhoom during that period cases of prosecuting persons said to have made false complaints before the police, cases of prosecution for bad livelihood, orders to find security to keep the peace, orders directing the re-trial of discharged persons, and orders of enhancement of sentences passed upon convicted persons, were not very numerous. On the other hand, he continues, a strict control was kept over the police and the village watchmen; the former were urged to greater activity in the detection and prosecution of offenders against the excise laws; and caution was enjoined upon them with regard to searching houses in order to discover stolen property.

Balasore.—"There was a slight increase of 93 offences reported in the year under review, which brings the figures within 5 of the figures given for 1880. The total number of offences under the Penal Code, however, decreased by 98; and this decrease is chiefly visible in the offences affecting the human body and against property. But the offences under the special laws show a considerable increase, having risen from 371 in 1881 to 562 in 1882. This increase, I observe, has taken place in the offences under the Arms, Excise, Opium, Police (District), Salt and Stamp Acts.

"It is satisfactory to note that the slight increase in the total crime reported in 1882 over that reported in 1881 is wholly due to the figures under No. X, offences against special laws. The actual crime, whether as reported or as returned true, has largely decreased under the Penal Code; and, as shown last year, this decrease has now steadily continued year by year since 1878. Thus the 93 additional cases shown in the grand total do not mean increase of crime in any form, but only increased activity on the part of executive and police in the detection of offences against the Salt, Opium, Excise, Arms and Stamp Acts. On the other hand, as noted before, the decrease in offences against the human body and against property is marked.

"Crime in this district is very light in comparison with other districts; and I attribute it to the natural timidity and weak physical capabilities of the Uriya, augmented by the stupefying influence of opium. While wine and *ganja* tend to make those who consume them excited and pugnacious, opium produces a lethargic contentment, and opium is beyond comparison the principal material for intoxication in Balasore.

"The chief obliquities of the people are the bringing false petty charges against each other and disregard of truth; both of which results may be certain to follow when we have as data a simple, uneducated people, physically weak, predisposed by timidity to reticence and distortion, heavily addicted to the consumption of drugs, and brought before a foreign Magistracy."

Bogra.—"It will be seen from Comparative Table I that the decrease in the total number of offences reported during the year is exactly equal to the decrease in the number of offences reported under class VII, *viz.*, offences affecting the human body. The former is equal to 1,957—1,873=84 and the latter is equal to 615—531=84. The decrease in the number of complaints for petty assaults, &c., appears to be due to the fact that the ryots were not in a position to afford the cost of prosecuting such cases in Court, owing to the bad harvest of the year. This also accounts for the marked increase in the number of cases reported and returned as true under class VIII of offences against property."

Chittagong.—"The total number of offences reported under the Penal Code were 3,299 against 2,826. Of these, 944 were dismissed under section 147, Code of Criminal Procedure, and 180 struck off as false, against 491 and 78 in the preceding year. The actual number of true cases was thus actually less than those accepted as true in the preceding year, though the reported cases were so much more numerous. The increase of complaint-petitions is partly owing to one of the Deputy Magistrates giving far too easy compliance to the requests of the petitioners, and especially in sending petitions to the police instead of taking the trouble to examine the complainant thoroughly himself. There has been

a decided increase in the complaints to the police under all classes of cognizable crime, and the question is, whether crime has increased, or whether it is only that a larger proportion of the normal crime has been brought forward by complainants in 1882. I believe the latter is the principal cause. The police have shown more activity and promptness, as can be seen from the figures under special laws. In most of these, the police themselves institute proceedings, and the increase of cases is not the only indication; for example, the salt revenue is steadily improving, and shops for sale of duty-paid salt have been opened in places where all the population (and the police themselves) used to consume smuggled salt for years. Here there is a decrease (of cases cognizable by the police) which is an indication of activity and promptness; while the increased notice taken of cases under Act V of 1861 and other laws betokens the same thing.

"The Magistrates generally have worked more effectively and more expeditiously in 1882 than before; and this must encourage injured persons to apply more readily to the Courts and to the police, than when they are met with inertness and delay. For these reasons, I believe there is no actual increase of crime, but merely greater facility in obtaining justice. The system of compromising matters in the village still goes on and is the alternative resource."

Howrah.—"There has been an increase in the total number of offences reported under the Penal Code as compared with that of 1881. The increase is observable under all classes except III, IV and V. In class II the increase was in cases of rioting. They were, however, petty quarrels relating to lands and call for no remarks. The decrease in classes III and V is slight. In class IV, the decrease in offences against public justice is rather due to no proceedings having been instituted for want of evidence in many cases, as it is very difficult to obtain conviction in these cases. The increase in class VI is attributed to a large number of cases having been taken up by the Sub-divisional Officer of Oolooberia under sections 290 and 291, in order to clean the Oolooberia town, where the Poori Lodging House Act was extended during the year. The increase in class VII is in cases of assault. This may be attributed to the general prosperity of the district, which admits of indulgence to the native love of litigation, and resulted in the institution of a large number of petty cases. It will be seen that, though the number of true cases of criminal force rose from 594 in 1881 to 858 in 1882, the number of persons brought to trial was 549 against 562 in 1881. In class VIII there has been a decrease in petty theft cases, owing to the low prices prevailing during the year. In cases of criminal breach of trust, more than half the number of cases instituted was struck off as false, or rejected as they appeared to be of a civil nature. Here, again, although the number of cases returned as true was 46 against 35 of 1881, the number of persons brought to trial and convicted in 1882 were 27 and 12, against 33 and 18 in 1881, respectively. The increase in cases of criminal trespass in class VIII may be attributed to petty disputes for lands in which both the parties try their best to get possession by criminal as well as civil cases. The increase is no doubt the result of the prosperous condition of the people. In class IX, the increase is due to several cases of forgery having been brought to light, and proceedings instituted in order to bring the offenders to justice. The decrease in class X is in cases under the Excise Act, Howrah Act, and Police Act, owing probably to want of attention on the part of the police in detecting cases of local nuisance. The decrease in Excise cases is in consequence of prosecutions against licensed vendors for petty breaches of their licenses not being insisted upon under recent orders."

Mymensingh.—"Table I shows an increase of cases under all the classes except III, V and VI; and a large increase in the total number of cases. This increase is attributable to the greater facility obtained by the people of Pergunnah Nasiroojial, the most litigious part of the district, for lodging their complaints, by the establishment of the new sub-division at Netrokona."

Mozufferpore.—"There has been an increase in the number of offences against the person under chapter XVI of the Penal Code. The increase is chiefly in cases of hurt, criminal force and assault. The increase in the number of these cases may fairly be attributed to the greater prosperity of the district resulting from a plentiful harvest.

"There has also been an increase in the number of offences against special laws, as compared with the previous year. The increase was chiefly in respect of breaches of section 34 of Act V of 1861, of Act I of 1871 (Cattle Trespass Act) and of the Salt Act, VIII of 1875. This is attributable to the greater vigilance of the police, to the increased number of pounds established in this district during the year under report, and to the greater activity shown by the officers of the Salt Department in prosecuting petty offences against the Act."

Noakhally.—"There does not seem to be an unusual increase of crime except in class VIII, offences against property (chapter XVII), as a reference to the comparative Table No. 1 will show.

"The increase is chiefly under the head of mischief, 'other cases.'

"The increase in the number of inland customs prosecutions, from 91 to 1,881, is chiefly owing to greater strictness in the matter of returning salt *rowannahs;* whilst the decrease in the number of stamp cases is due to recent orders of the Board, making a criminal prosecution only necessary when the penalty inflicted by the Collector is not paid on notice.

"The increase of charges of mischief may be due to a desire on the part of complainants to reach the Criminal Courts without the intervention of the police. To this end a complaint is sometimes made of mischief, though the circumstances cover the offence of theft also. The motive of this course appears to be to avoid the inconvenience attending a police investigation, and to provide against the danger of a prosecution under section 211, which is greater in cases where the graver offence has been charged."

Purneah.—"The decrease in true cases has been general, with the single exception of offences under special laws, which are to all intent and purposes the same: 824 as against 821.

"The reason for the decrease may be the general prosperity of the district, and absence of exciting causes; but I believe it is the unusual prevalence of cholera for about three months over the whole district, and, subsequently, a rather worse than usual prevalence of fever."

Shahabad.—"Table I shows an increase in the number of offences reported, from 5,027 to 6,671. The greater part of this apparent increase is due to a change in the system of registering complaints of hurt, section 323, Indian Penal Code, at police stations. By Act X of 1872 these offences were made cognizable by the police, and, therefore, every complaint of the kind made at a station should have been registered. The police, however, did not fully realise the change made in the law in 1872, and continued to treat such complaints as non-cognizable until 1882; the error was pointed out at the end of 1881. The consequence of this single change was to increase the number of cases under section 323, Indian Penal Code, reported by the police, and therefore entered in this return, from 638 in 1881 to 1,663 in 1882. Under heading VII in the present return, 'offences relating to the human body,' there is, for this reason, an increase from 2,303 in 1881 to 3,346 in 1882, although there is no reason to believe that crimes of this class were exceptionally common in the latter year."

24-Pergunnahs.—"The aggregate number of offences reported during the year under report was 16,774, as against 17,358 of the preceding year. The statements show a decrease of 584; but this is more apparent than real, since it is to be accounted for by the transfer of Satkhira to the recently constituted district of Khoolna. On the whole, it seems to me that crime in this district was nearly stationary in the year under review."

The following remarks regarding crime in the districts of Furreedpore and Patna have been extracted from the Reports of the Sessions Judges of those districts:—

Furreedpore.—"The diminution in serious crime (which in this district mainly consists of rioting with deadly weapons, attended with homicide or grievous hurt), as compared with the previous year, is most striking; the cases committed being only exactly half of those of that year, which, again, compared favourably with the figure for 1880, *viz.*, 72; so that there has been a continuous decrease, markedly accelerated last year.

"I think I may fairly claim my systematic substitution of transportation for imprisonment on conviction for these offences as one of the main factors co-operating to this result. Another has doubtless been increased activity in measures of preventive police, a large special reserve force having been despatched to and patrolled through the most disturbed part of the district, thus overawing the lawless classes by ocular demonstration of the forces at the disposal of law and order, being able to reach and strike them in their furthest haunts with facility and expedition. The zeal, too, displayed by the District Superintendent of Police, in the taking of his steam launch throughout the rains over the remote *khals* and swamps of the disturbed tracts, was doubtless not without salutary and moral effect. The quartering of special police on disturbed villages, at the expense of the inhabitants, is another highly effective measure, which ought to be more freely resorted to than it is at present.

"I have little doubt that if for a few years the policy of quartering preventive and punitive police, combined with transportation as the judicial punishment on conviction, be persevered with, homicidal rioting will become a tradition of the past."

Patna.—"It has been brought to my notice, more than once during my service in Patna, that there is a good deal of drinking among the people, and that this leads to crime. Several cases of homicide, &c., had their origin in drinking. I do not know whether the out-still system has had a bad effect in this respect, for I do not know if Patna is worse as regards drinking than it was under the old system in former years. But I can say with truth that many people in the district get drunk, and that, in the first six months of my service here, I saw more drunken people than I had seen in Bengal in twenty years.

"It is also quite clear that people have much greater facilities for getting drunk than they had under the old system.

"Liquor manufactories are more numerous, and the customers have been freed from the barriers of the middleman."

It will thus be seen that the causes assigned for the variation in the crime returns differ widely in the different districts. The High Court is unable to say whether the one cause or the other operated with the greater effect.

Rejected complaints and false cases.

The number of complaints rejected, and of cases struck off as false, was 38,476 or 15·2 per cent. of the total number of offences reported in 1882, as compared with 34,166 or 14 per cent. rejected or struck off in 1881. In the following statement complaints rejected under section 147 of the Criminal Procedure Code are distinguished from complaints formally dismissed as false:—

	Complaints rejected.	Cases dismissed as false.
1881	22,155	12,011
1882	26,000	12,476

There was, therefore, a considerable increase in the number of complaints summarily rejected. This increase occurred chiefly in Mymensingh (890), Chittagong (458), Shahabad (338), and Chumparun (298). The only districts where a noticeable decrease occurred in the number of rejected complaints were Burdwan (144), Moorshedabad (118), and Furreedpore (108). The increase in Chumparun is stated by the District Magistrate to have resulted mainly from a more careful examination of complaints by the Magistrates before directing the issue of process.

There was also a general increase of 465 in the number of cases struck off as false. This increase is especially noticeable in the 24-Pergunnahs (423), Shahabad (378), and Sarun (313); while a considerable decrease in the number of false cases occurred in Gya (289), Bancoorah (263), Pubna (212), and Tipperah (207). In connection with the institution of false cases in the 24-Pergunnahs, the District Magistrate remarks that judicial officers in that district sometimes decide a case to be untrue in consequence of the uncertainty of the right of parties; and he suggests that, in doubtful cases, the complainants should have the benefit of the doubt. The large decrease in the number of false cases in Bancoorah is considered by the District Magistrate to be a healthy sign of the criminal administration. He reports that, out of 19 persons prosecuted in false cases, 9, or nearly one-half, were convicted—a result which he considers to be very satisfactory.

Two offences under Chapter VI or VII of the Indian Penal Code (Offences against the State, or relating to the Army or Navy) are reported from Sarun; but neither of these came before the Court for trial, for the complaint in one case was rejected, and in the other was struck off as false. Class I.

Offences against the public tranquillity, under chapter VIII of the Indian Penal Code, increased from 2,673 in 1881 to 2,872 in 1882. Class II.

The following are the districts in which offences of this class are most prevalent:—

	Cases returned as true.		Persons convicted.	
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
Mymensingh	107	287	195	398
Backergunge	173	149	481	355
Furreedpore	111	127	340	289
Jessore	175	125	369	328
Dacca	182	120	320	351
Tipperah	194	118	494	332
Pubna	103	113	273	239

The number of cases of this class returned as true increased considerably in Mymensingh and Gya, but decreased in Tipperah, Dacca and Jessore. The District Magistrate of Mymensingh reports that the increase in offences of this class in the district was owing to the disputes between the zemindars and ryots in Pergunnahs Hosseinshahye, Alapsingh and Kagmari. He states that the disturbance became such that the authorities found it necessary to appoint additional police to keep the peace in several villages of Pergunnahs Alapsingh and Hosseinshahye, and to specially depute a Deputy Magistrate to Pergunnah Kagmari in order to reconcile the differences between the ryots and their landlords. This officer, however, met with no success. The District Magistrate adds that these troubles are the outcome of the proposed new rent law; and that they will continue to grow until the passing of the new law settles the minds of the ryots, who are now ready to believe anything as to the benefits they may expect to acquire under its provisions. In Furreedpore there was a slight increase in the number of true cases of this class, which the District Magistrate reports occurred chiefly in petty quarrels and disturbances technically coming under the definition of "rioting," but being virtually cases of ordinary assault, committed by more than five persons. In Chumparun, also, there was a slight increase, which the District Magistrate reports to be due to an increase in the number of rioting and other cognate offences. These arose, partly out of disputes regarding lands, and partly out of petty squabbles and disturbances in connection with the rescue of cattle. He adds that three of these cases were of much importance, *viz.*, (1) a case in which the ryots of a certain village turned out in force to plough down a crop of indigo, and gave a severe beating to one of the servants of the indigo factory who attempted to resist them; (2) a case in

which the servants of the *Chhotá Ráni* of Ramnugger, between whom and the Rani of Ramnuggur there is a standing feud, attacked the servants of the Rani while the latter were attempting to collect rents from the ryots of a disputed village, and severely wounded one of them with a sword; and (3) a case in which some villagers surrounded and assaulted an European, the Assistant in charge of one of the outworks of the Motihari indigo concern. The motive for this assault arose out of the ploughing by the factory of some land which in previous years had remained uncultivated and had been used as a pasture ground by the neighbouring villages.

On the subject of offences against the public tranquillity the District Magistrate of Pubna reports as follows:—

"There is a slight increase in offences against public tranquillity, but the increase is in petty cases only. There have been few serious breaches of the peace, which may be ascribed to the care taken to apply preventive measures. These have chiefly consisted of the appointment of special constables, and the patrolling of the regular police aided by the chowkidars, whenever matters have assumed a threatening aspect. The only body of punitive police was one of 8 constables and one head constable stationed at Karshalika. They were reduced during the year to two constables only.

"At the same time, it is to be understood that the people of this district are much inclined to resort to violence to settle their disputes; and, in order to prevent this inclination being carried into action, it is very necessary that the Magistrates should expeditiously try out the cases. During part of the year, however, there was much delay owing to the weakness of the sudder staff of Magistrates, and serious riot cases remained undecided for months. Had it not been for this, the returns might have shown still more favourable results.

"The most serious riot case was the one at Dulai, where the police used firearms and killed one man and wounded another."

In Bogra there was a slight decrease in the number of cases of this class. This the District Magistrate ascribes to the fact that there was less tendency to resort to force among rival zemindars, taluqdars and tenure-holders, owing to several of them having been bound down to keep the peace in the previous year. The Magistrate adds that the ryots also were less inclined to fight owing to the failure of the rice crop.

Class III. Offences by, or relating to, public servants (Chapters IX and X of the Indian Penal Code) increased from 4,577 in 1881 to 4,927 in 1882.

The following are the districts in which the largest number of such offences occurred:—

	Number of cases returned as true.		Number of persons convicted.	
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
Mymensingh	319	315	261	358
Dacca	125	251	128	268
Shahabad	211	241	270	296
Midnapore	263	237	272	261
24-Pergunnahs	136	235	134	167
Furreedpore	141	228	161	303
Dinagepore	82	218	82	142

The great increase in Dinagepore in the number of offences of this class is stated by the District Magistrate to be due to the fact that, both in the Court of Sessions and in the Magisterial Courts, serious notice had been taken of the failure of witnesses to attend when summoned. He adds that this procedure was called for in a district like Dinagepore, where the distances from head-quarters are great, and where the non-attendance of one or two witnesses might cause the postponement of a case, and entail an undeserved hardship in the shape of a second attendance on those who have obeyed the summons served upon them. The increase in Furreedpore was under the head "contempt of lawful authority," and is also ascribed chiefly to the adoption of strict measures against witnesses for neglect to attend on process. The District Magistrate states that formerly these offences had been habitually condoned, a practice which led to the indefinite postponement of the original trials.

With reference to the increase in offences of this class in the 24-Pergunnahs, the District Magistrate reports as follows :—

"The great difficulty in the administration of criminal justice in this country has been the habit of exaggeration of the people and the facility afforded by the present system for the institution of malicious complaints. The only way by which we can hope to discourage false cases is by prosecuting informants and complainants under sections 182 and 211 of the Indian Penal Code. A larger number of prosecutions under the former section in 1882 accounts for the increase in offences under class III. I am aware of the difficulty of obtaining convictions in such cases; and this difficulty is no doubt enhanced in the Mofussil Courts by the absence of a qualified machinery for the prosecution of offences; but still such cases ought not to be suffered to pass unnoticed, and it is to be hoped that these prosecutions will have a deterrent effect."

In Burdwan cases of this class accepted as true increased from 89 in 1881 to 175 in 1882—an increase which is attributed by the District Magistrate to the fact that certain persons, 86 in number, were prosecuted for disobeying lawful orders to remove obstructions to a public thoroughfare; and that certain chowkidars were punished for neglecting to report deaths.

Class IV.

The number of prosecutions for offences against public justice, and cases of false evidence, under Chapter XI of the Indian Penal Code, was 3,110 in the past, as compared with 3,155 in the previous, year. The decrease occurred chiefly in the following districts :—

	Cases returned as true.		Number of persons convicted.	
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
Furreedpore	156	79	90	40
Shahabad	128	75	121	48
Hooghly	91	52	33	26
Howrah	85	47	44	18
Noakhally	149	111	88	71

The returns of the following districts show a noticeable increase in such prosecutions :—

	Cases returned as true.		Persons convicted.	
	1881.	1882	1881.	1882.
Jessore	87	129	63	66
Gya	52	84	33	41
Durbhanga	56	84	32	73
Lohardugga	54	80	52	49
Chittagong	43	67	23	43
Pooree	40	64	26	28

No special reasons have been assigned by the District Magistrates for the variation of the figures of the past two years in respect of offences of this class, except by the Magistrates of Shahabad and Jessore. The former attributes the decrease in his district to the result of appeals to the present Sessions Judge from convictions for such offences. He reports that so many convictions have been reversed that the Courts are slow to prosecute. The District Magistrate of Jessore attributes the increase in his district to the larger number of prosecutions instituted under section 211 of the Indian Penal Code in accordance with the instructions of Government and the Divisional Commissioner, directing the prosecution of persons materially making false complaints, unmindful of the probable results.

Class V.

The number of offences relating to coin, stamps, and weights and measures under Chapters XII and XIII of the Penal Code was 440 in the past, as compared with 432 in the previous, year. The decrease was chiefly in the following districts :—

	Cases returned as true.		Persons convicted.	
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882
Rungpore	23	6	21	2
Beerbhoom	14	1	12	1
Dacca	19	8	16	7

The returns of the following districts show a considerable increase in crime of this class :—

	Cases returned as true.		Persons convicted.	
	1881.	1882	1881	1882.
24-Pergunnahs	39	74	38	62
Midnapore	15	24	10	16
Patna	9	18	10	11
Chittagong	8	11	2	8

It will be observed that in the 24-Pergunnahs there was an increase of 35 in the number of true cases. On this subject the District Magistrate reports that it is satisfactory to notice that these cases do not disclose any serious attempt to defraud Government. Of the 35 cases mentioned above, 31 had reference to offences connected with the use of short weights; and in the remaining 4, attempts were made to pass off silvered copper coins as rupees.

Class VI. In respect of offences under Chapters XIV and XV of the Indian Penal Code (offences affecting public health, &c., and religion), the number reported was 6,808, or 346 in excess of the number reported for 1881. The increase is chiefly observable in the returns of Calcutta and Midnapore In the case of the latter district, the increase is reported to have been caused by increased efforts to suppress trifling nuisances, under the provisions of sections 290 and 291 of the Indian Penal Code, in the Tumlook and Ghattal sub-divisions. There was a considerable decrease in Bhaugulpore, the number of true cases of this class having fallen from 677 in 1881 to 56 in 1882. This result, the Magistrate reports, is chiefly owing to cases of nuisances, which were formerly treated under sections 290 and 291 of the Penal Code, having in the past year been sent up by the police and disposed of under section 34 of Act V of 1861. Besides this, there was an actual decrease in the number of occurrences. In Hazareebagh there was a slight increase in crime of this class, attributed by the Deputy Commissioner to neglect of orders regarding the disposal of the carcasses of animals supposed to have died of cattle-plague, and to the rising market price of hides which conduces to such neglect. The persons involved in these cases were from the lowest class of the people. There was also a slight increase in Pubna, which occurred nearly altogether in the Serajgunge sub-division, and is stated to be due to the prosecution of certain fishermen for obstructing the bed of navigable rivers by planting bamboo fences across them, and thus closing the rivers for almost the whole of their breadth.

Class VII. The total number of offences affecting the human body, under Chapter XVI of the Penal Code, was 74,143 in the past, as compared with 71,841 in the previous, year. The following districts contribute most to the increase shown :—

	Cases returned as true		Persons convicted.	
	1881	1882.	1881.	1882.
Shahabad	2,013	2,515	622	671
Gya	765	1,267	468	318
Calcutta	1,519	1,918	1,103	1,004
Howrah	891	1,170	317	373
Pubna	1,053	1,311	250	321
Bankura	355	609	309	341
Mymensingh	3,090	3,344	1,116	1,339

In the following districts there was a decrease in offences of this class :—

	Cases returned as true		Persons convicted.	
	1881	1882	1881.	1882.
Jessore	2,626	2,060	1,031	806
Burdwan	1,812	1,514	513	500
Tipperah	3,980	3,693	916	1,020
Nuddea	1,787	1,565	567	724
24 Pergunnahs	4,828	4,623	1,950	2,144

The fact that the increase in Pubna is chiefly under the heads of hurt and assault denotes, in the opinion of the District Magistrate, a prosperous condition of the people at large, for these petty cases are nearly all instituted on stamped petitions. The reasons for the increase in Howrah and Shahabad are given in an earlier part of this Report. The decrease in Nuddea is attributed to the malarial fever which has prevailed in the district for the last three years. There was also a considerable decrease in Midnapore, which is reported to be due to the low prices prevailing throughout the year, the agricultural class being thus possessed of less money than usual to indulge in petty criminal litigation. In Patna the increase is attributed to the existence of a disagreement between several landlords in the jurisdiction of the Bickram Police Station. As a result of this ill-feeling, a series of complaints were preferred by the ryots of one side against those of the other. The *maliks* claimed or pretended to claim the same piece of land, and none of them would resort to the Civil Court through fear of having the burthen of proof thrown on them. The District Magistrate reports that steps have been taken to bind down some of the *maliks* with a view to prevent future disturbance.

The following statement gives details of some of the chief heads of crime included in this class:—

	Cases returned as true.		Persons convicted.	
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
19. Murder	312	295	228	155
21. Culpable homicide	254	219	203	144
30. Grievous hurt	678	702	636	593
31, 34. Simple hurt and assault	52,140	53,134	18,010	18,083
40. Rape	218	157	69	39

The greatest number of persons brought to trial on charges of murder are returned from the following districts, *viz.*, Mymensingh (52), Backergunge (48), Furreedpore (45), Rungpore (37), 24-Pergunnahs (34), Pubna (34), Patna (33), and Sarun (31). In Howrah no cases of murder were on the files during the past year.

Class VIII.

The total number of offences against property, under Chapter XVII of the Penal Code, was 78,706 in the past, as compared with 76,072 in the previous, year. The following are the chief districts exhibiting an increase in crime of this description:—

	Cases returned as true.		Persons convicted.	
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
Mymensingh	2,197	3,047	695	1,018
Gya	2,505	3,374	448	555
Furreedpore	1,399	1,774	490	394
Pubna	759	1,056	339	352
Shahabad	1,157	1,453	658	646
Hooghly	1,585	1,840	697	739
Rajshahye	1,052	1,295	500	537
Tipperah	2,222	2,440	597	652
Hazareebagh	1,192	1,405	600	639

In the following districts a considerable decrease occurred:—

	Cases returned as true.		Persons convicted.	
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
Jessore	2,162	1,544	576	529
Purneah	2,204	1,841	772	702
Midnapore	2,663	2,347	867	924
Patna	2,154	1,853	565	667
Dacca	1,802	1,511	891	822
Backergunge	1,662	1,395	544	502
Rungpore	1,333	1,089	695	448
Monghyr	1,608	1,371	674	609
Maldah	738	502	369	368
Bankura	700	500	297	301

The following are some of the explanations given by District Magistrates :—

Bankura.—" Under the head 'offences against property' the decrease amounts to nearly one-third, or to 500 from 700. In 1880 the number was 875. The above fact may be attributed to the prosperity following on a good harvest, but partly to the increased efficiency of the police, both regular and rural. The *sequelæ* of the epidemic of fever last year has also no doubt produced its effect in diminishing the predatory habits of certain classes."

Bogra.—" The number of cases of offences against property brought to trial was 494 against 405. The large increase in the number of offences of this description is attributable to the failure of the rice crop and the low price of jute."

Chumparun.—"There was a decrease of 74 in the number of offences reported under Class VIII, 'offences against property;' and of 192 in the number returned as true. This decrease is satisfactory, and in a great measure due to the improvement in the circumstances of the laboring classes. Another important factor has also been at work to bring about a decrease of crime under this heading. Within the last ten months we have succeeded in settling over 300 *Maghya Domes*, who, by training and tradition, are professional thieves, and live solely on the proceeds of their raids. Until this year these *Maghya Domes*, who are analogous in many ways to the continental gipsies, had been harassed and driven over the frontier as soon as the police heard of their appearance in the district. In consequence, they took up their quarters in the Terai, and came out at night to plunder the houses of all the villages within accessible distance of their temporary settlements.

"Arrangements have now been elaborated by which over 300 of these *Domes* have been formed into a settlement, and enabled to earn for themselves a living honestly. The scheme is as yet in its infancy; but we have hopes that it will prove a success. Even at the present time we have conclusive proof that the settlement of these people has been followed by a marked decrease in the number of cases under class VIII.

"As regards this, the Sub-Divisional Officer, Bettiah, remarks :—

"'The decrease in the number of cases reported as true, I have no hesitation in putting down to the fact that thefts by *Maghya Domes* have been almost unknown since May last, when the settlement of the *Domes* at Burgoan and Futtehpur was taken in hand.'"

Hazareebagh.—" Offences under head of crime No. 43 (theft) are also gradually increasing. The figures for the last year, as compared with the two previous years, are as follows:—

Year.	Offences reported.	Struck off as false.	Returned as true.	Brought to trial.	Persons involved.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.
1880	460	51	409	335	557	164	376
1881	589	80	481	336	558	214	325
1882	637	83	580	361	656	252	379

I am unable to assign any other reason than the want of proper supervision on the part of the police. The harvest in the past year was plentiful, and I do not know why there should have been so many cases of theft if the bad characters had been properly looked after by the police."

Jessore.—" The falling off in the number of cases during the year under report, as compared with the preceding year, is partly due to the separation of the two Sub-Divisions of Khoolna and Bagirhat, and partly to the cheapness of food-grains."

Monghyr.—" The number of petty theft cases was much less than in the preceding year, which is due to the unusual good harvest in 1881."

Mymensingh.—" The increase under this head, 'offences against property,' is in petty cases such as petty thefts, extortion, mischief and simple criminal trespass. In fact, there has been a marked decrease in cases of dacoity, robbery and criminal trespass resulting in death or grievous hurt."

The Magistrate can give no other reason for this increase than the establishment of the new Sub-Division at Netrokona, which facilitates the adjudication of complaints.

Nuddea.—" The same cause which is attributable for the decrease in class VII is also attributable for the decrease in the next class, *viz.*, the malarial fever, which has made great havoc in the district for the last three years, rendering the people unfit for such active measures as are sufficient for the commitment of offences affecting the human body, as well of those against property."

Patna.—" Chapters VIII, IX, X, XI, XV, XVII, XVIII and XXII show a decrease. This is satisfactory. The decrease is most marked in Chapter XVII, and it is due to the fact that every endeavour was made to maintain a strict surveillance over bad characters and habitual offenders. The prosperous condition of the people, a sequence of abundant crops, may also be assigned as a cause for the diminution."

Pubna.—" Class VIII shows an increase of 219 cases, chiefly under theft, criminal breach of trust, mischief and criminal trespass, and occurs mainly in the Serajgunj Sub-Division. The Sub-Divisional Officer explains this by pointing out that the figures of 1881

were unusually low, being only 413 against 480 for 1880. Theft and mischief and house-breaking afford the greatest increase. Much of it is rather apparent than real, as there has been no palpable increase of serious crime affecting property. The greater readiness of the people to complain on petition in petty cases in a prosperous year, and a stricter supervision of the rural police, is probably the real cause of the increase. The Sub-Divisional Officer of Serajgunj explains the increase in this way, and I agree with him."

Sarun.—" The increase of offences reported in 1882 under class VIII is probably due to the fact that much of the crime of the previous year was unreported. There can be no doubt that the great crime of this district is theft and more particularly house-breaking for the purpose of theft; and there is every reason for believing that, even in the year under review, many much cases that occurred were unreported."

Shahabad.—" There is also an increase under heading VIII, 'offences against property,' from 1,440 to 1,872. The two years, 1880 and 1881, were exceptionally free from crime, owing to the good harvests; and 1882 may be said to have been a normal year, the harvest being somewhat below the average in this district. In 1879 the number of offences under this head was 1,918."

24-Pergunnahs.—" The returns also show an increase of offences against property; and this, I believe, is due to the instructions issued to the police, not hastily and without substantial grounds to refuse enquiries into complaints of burglary and theft. The subject was noticed by Government in the Resolution on the Police Administration during the year 1880, and the local police have been consequently exhibiting greater activity in this direction.

"It will be seen from an examination of the detailed statements, that, while the number of robberies committed in the year under review shows a diminution by 12, there was on the other hand an increase under the head 'dacoity.' Several of these dacoities were committed by gangs organised in the district of Midnapore, and the movements of these professional robbers were to some extent known to the old Police Officers of the district. There was in 1882 a very considerable number of transfers of Police Officers, and possibly this may have tended to encourage the dacoits to carry on operations in the district."

Details of the chief heads of crime falling under this class are given below:—

		Cases returned as true.		Persons convicted.	
		1881.	1882	1881.	1882.
42, 43, 55.	Theft and receipt of stolen property .	26,178	26,338	14,224	14,567
49—52.	Dacoity . . .	138	155	135	162
44—48.	Robbery and extortion . . .	1,150	1,061	357	281
61.	House trespass and burglary . .	15,636	14,883	2,019	2,273

These figures show a considerable decrease in the number of true cases of house trespass and burglary, but an increase in the number of persons convicted of these offences. There was an increase in the number of cases of dacoity, but the number of cases in which the dacoity was attended with murder was only 3 in 1882 as compared with 6 in 1881.

The total number of cases under Chapters XVIII to XXII of the Penal Code, relating to documents, trade or property-marks, breaches of contracts of service, marriage, defamation and criminal intimidation, and insult or annoyance, was 7,712 in the past, as compared with 7,105 in the previous year. The following districts show an increase in crime under this class:— Class IX.

	Cases returned as true.		Persons convicted.	
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
Mymensingh	334	412	19	43
Hooghly	150	214	51	58
Pubna	80	132	11	14
24-Pergunnahs	796	846	398	560
Howrah	64	108	22	30

On the other hand, a considerable decrease in true cases of this class occurred in the following districts:—

	Cases returned as true.		Persons convicted.	
	1881.	1882.	1881	1882.
Backergunge	285	171	11	15
Moorshedebad	202	131	22	33
Purneah	120	87	22	11
Furreedpore	158	119	6	13
Dacca	272	245	35	45

The increase in Howrah is due, as stated in an earlier part of this Report, to several cases of forgery having been brought to light, and to the proceedings instituted in order to bring the offenders to justice. The increase in Pubna, which was solely in respect of offences relating to marriage, is stated to be probably due to the prosperous condition of the people. The District Magistrate of Chittagong makes the following observations regarding crime of this class: "Under class IX, in offences relating to marriage, out of upwards of 120 cases no conviction was obtained in either year" [1881 and 1882]. "These cases are always made with the intention of effecting a compromise; when the woman is once summoned, the object is gained, and the case never comes on. To give a warrant in such a case, if it be a false one, leads to very serious wrong, and, although all the true cases have been compromised as usual, I look on the figures for 1882 as much more satisfactory than those of previous years. These are cases in which preliminary enquiry is of the greatest urgency, and for my own part I never would issue a warrant for the accused, nor summon the woman as a witness, unless good proof of marriage were given first." The District Magistrate of Bogra reiterates what he has stated in his reports for previous years regarding offences relating to marriage in that district, and adds that the number of cases coming before the Courts is no index of the actual number of such cases occurring in the interior.

Class X.

The total number of offences against special laws was 74,055 in the past year, as compared with 71,077 in 1881. The districts which contributed most towards this increase are given below:—

	Cases returned as true		Persons convicted.	
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882
Durbhangah	699	1,264	854	2,056
Darjeeling	730	1,180	777	1,098
Mozufferpore	727	1,158	695	1,047
Monghyr	1,544	1,914	1,499	1,705
Cuttack	785	1,202	816	1,938
Sarun	599	995	418	891
Dacca	1,263	1,619	1,184	1,565
Chittagong	618	957	494	1,068

In the following districts, there was a noticeable decrease in respect of offences against special laws, both as regards true cases and persons convicted:—

	Cases returned as true		Persons convicted.	
	1881.	1882.	1881	1882
24-Pergunnahs	6,275	5,142	6,615	5,993
Howrah	4,762	3,856	4,656	3,812
Patna	6,342	5,763	6,184	5,970
Midnapore	1,518	1,198	1,392	983
Calcutta	20,375	20,158	24,292	18,131

Details of offences under some of the more important special laws are given below:—

	Cases returned as true		Persons convicted.	
	1881.	1882.	1881	1882
Cattle Trespass Act	5,721	6,576	1,513	1,850
Arms and Ammunition Act	1,355	1,328	1,289	1,281
Stamp Act	1,031	611	1,189	675
Excise, Salt and Opium Acts	4,879	4,791	4,768	4,686
District Police Acts	14,208	17,251	15,909	19,651
Town Police Acts	4,886	4,569	6,897	5,952
Municipal Acts (Mofussil)	12,121	9,851	11,594	10,496

The increase in Darjeeling is stated to be due to the rapidly increasing population of the district. That in Durbhangah was chiefly in respect of infringements of the Cattle Trespass, Excise, Salt, Police and Municipal Acts. The increase under the Excise Act is stated to be due to prosecutions for possession of wild *bhang*. The District Magistrate reports that these prosecutions have since been stopped, as it has been decided that the term "*bhang*" in the

Excise law does not apply to the plants which grow wild in this district, although known generally under the name of "*bháng*." In Gya, Excise cases decreased from 293 in 1881 to 55 in 1882,—a result stated by the District Magistrate to be due to the orders of the Board of Revenue to the effect that prosecutions for trifling offences, such as omitting to keep proper accounts, &c., should be discontinued. In Hooghly, there was a considerable increase in respect of breaches of the Municipal, Police and Cattle Trespass Acts, ascribed partly to greater vigilance on the part of the Municipal Police, and partly to the extension of Section 34 of Act V of 1861 to the Bansberiah Municipality. There was also a large increase of cattle trespass cases in Chumparun, attributed by the District Magistrate to the extension of cultivation in the district. As the fallow tracts in the northern part of the district are gradually being reclaimed and brought under cultivation, the increase in the number of cattle trespass cases is likely to continue for some time. In Dinagepore there was an increase in the number of offences under the conservancy provisions of Act V of 1861, which is reported to be due to a number of prosecutions instituted against persons for defiling a *nullah* which runs through the town.

Results of trials in all Courts.

See Table A 1. and B 1

The general result of criminal trials is given in the following table :—

	1881.	1882.
Acquitted and discharged	65,314	66,293
Convicted	143,772	141,901
Percentage convicted	68·7	68·1

There was therefore on the whole a slight falling off in the number of convictions obtained in trials held in 1882. Taking each class of offence separately, the falling off was in respect of all classes of offences except those under Chapters VIII, IX, X, XII, XIII, and XVIII to XXII of the Indian Penal Code. The increase in respect of trials for offences under Chapter VIII of the Code was, however, very slight. The proportion of convictions as regards offences under Chapters XVIII to XXII (35·2 per cent.), though larger than that obtained in 1881 (32 per cent.), is still far from what it should be if due care were taken by the officers responsible for the issue of process. The proportion was low in almost all the districts in the Province, the only exceptions being Maldah (65 per cent.) and 24-Pergunnahs (60·8 per cent.). It was exceptionally low in Dinagepore (6·8 per cent.), Khulna (7·6 per cent.), Bankura (8·3 per cent.), Rungpore (10·9 per cent.), and Noakhally (11·6 per cent.).

On reference to Table B1, it will be observed that the proportion of acquittals and discharges was lowest in the following districts, *viz.*, Calcutta (10 per cent.), Patna (23·2 per cent.), Durbhangah (23·2 per cent.), Darjeeling (24·3 per cent.), and Howrah (24·5 per cent.); it was high in Rungpore (45·5 per cent.), Pubna (44·9 per cent.), Jessore (44·7 per cent.), and Midnapore (44·5 per cent.).

Miscellaneous cases under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

See Statement 3 and Table F.

Statement 3 and Table F appended hereto exhibit separately the Miscellaneous proceedings under the Code of Criminal Procedure during the past year.

Section 209, Chapter XVI.

The number of persons whose complaints were dismissed as frivolous or vexatious was 1,069 in the past, as compared with 1,240 in the previous, year. The amount of compensation awarded to accused parties was Rs. 11,441-8 in 1882, as compared with Rs. 15,128-8 awarded in 1881. The largest number of orders, awarding compensation to defendants, were passed in Dacca (116), Calcutta (114), and Backergunge and the 24-Pergunnahs (54 in each). No such awards were made in Singhbhoom, while in Maldah (1), Bogra (2) and Darjeeling (2) they were very rare.

Chapter XXVI.

The number of recusant witnesses proceeded against, under Chapter XXVI of the Code of Criminal Procedure, was 38 in the past, as compared with 87 in the previous, year; of these, the Sessions Judge initiated the proceedings in the cases of only 15 witnesses. The total results were that 35 witnesses were convicted, and the remaining 3 discharged. These proceedings were instituted in only 12 Districts in the Province.

Chapter XXVIII.

Orders were passed for the forfeiture of bail or recognizance in the cases of 1,443 persons in the past, as compared with 1,371 persons in the previous, year. Such orders were most numerous in Calcutta, Noakhally, Pubna, Mid-

napore and Moorshedabad, and the reverse in Hazareebagh, Bankura, Singhbhoom, Mozafferpore, Patna and Sarun.

Chapter XXIX, Section 414.

Thirty-three Jurors and Assessors rendered themselves liable to fine for non-attendance in 10 districts (Section 414 of the Code of Criminal Procedure); of these only 13 were actually fined. The figures for 1881 were respectively 38 and 28.

Chapter XXXII.

Under the provisions of Chapter XXXII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, relating to contempts of Court, 239 persons were summarily convicted in 1882, as compared with 283 in 1881. These cases were most numerous in Noakhally, Backergunge, Monghyr and Gya. No such cases occurred in Calcutta, Rajshahye, Julpigoree, Manbhoom and Singhbhoom.

Chapter XXXVII.

The number of persons against whom proceedings were taken in each of the years 1881 and 1882, under Chapter XXXVII of the Code of Criminal Procedure (relating to the prevention of breaches of the peace), is given in the following table :—

	1881.	1882.	Remarks.
Total number of cases instituted .	2,716	2,764	
Total number of persons concerned .	10,587	10,848	
Number of persons required to find sureties	3,166	3,010*	* Besides these there were 12 persons against whom proceedings were taken under Sections 502 and 503 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.
Number of persons required to give recognizance to keep the peace .	4,375	4,931	

Of the 7,941 persons who were required to find sureties, or to give recognizance to keep the peace, 792 persons were simultaneously convicted of offences involving a breach of the peace, and one was ordered to find sureties in addition to giving personal recognizance.

As in previous years, the provisions of this Chapter were very freely applied in Backergunge, where, however, the number of persons called upon to furnish security or to give recognizances was not so large as in 1881, the relative figures being 3,907 and 4,674. The figures for Furreedpore were 1,553 in 1882, against 708 in 1881. Other districts return the following figures: Jessore (466 persons), Pubna (378), Tipperah (351), Mymensingh (349), Shahabad (321), 24-Pergunnahs (319), and Khoolna (306). The District Magistrate of Jessore reports that in 1882 a larger number of persons were called upon to furnish security to keep the peace than in 1881, in connection with disputes regarding the sowing of indigo in the Magurah and Jhenidah Sub-Divisions. In Chittagong the number of proceedings under this chapter of the Code increased from 9 in 1881 to 41 in 1882,—an increase which is reported to be entirely due to the injudicious action of one of the Deputy Magistrates. The District Magistrate remarks that the groundlessness of that officer's action is sufficiently shown by the fact that, of 150 persons summoned to appear, only 50 were finally required to give recognizances. At the suggestion of the High Court, this officer has been relieved of the responsibility of receiving complaints direct, until he shows greater discretion.

Chapter XXXVIII.

The following statement shows the number of proceedings taken in each of the past two years under Chapter XXXVIII of the Code of Criminal Procedure (security for good behaviour) :—

	1881.	1882.
Total number of cases dealt with	984	1,106
Total number of persons concerned	1,201	1,194
Number of persons required to give security for good behaviour	748	793
Number of persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour	584	670

There was, therefore, an increase in the number of proceedings instituted and a decrease in the number of persons against whom the proceedings were taken. There was also an increase in the number of persons who were required

to give security and of persons imprisoned in default. It is also to be noticed that the number of persons involved exceeds the number of cases instituted,—a result which indicates some illegality in the procedure; for the High Court has ruled, and the nature of the proceedings themselves should show, that not more than one person should ordinarily be proceeded against in any one case of this description.

The proportion of persons who failed to give security was 84·4 per cent. in the past, as compared with 78 in the previous, year.

Of the 670 persons imprisoned in default of security, 7 were committed to jail for periods not exceeding three years, by order of the Sessions Court under Section 507 of the Code.

The following are the districts in which the largest number of persons were required to give security for good behaviour during the past year:—Backergunge (65), Furreedpore (63), Midnapore (50), Patna (49), Dacca (46), Monghyr (43), and Jessore (42). In Darjeeling the number of persons was 44, all of whom were discharged. No explanation has been given by the District Magistrate to account for this result.

Chapter XXXIX.

Proceedings for the suppression of nuisances (Chapter XXXIX of the Code of Criminal Procedure) were taken in 620 cases. The following districts returned the largest number: Tipperah (147), Hooghly (105), Burdwan (86), and 24-Pergunnahs (61). The orders passed were favourable to 305, and unfavourable to 1,298, of the defendants. The corresponding figures for 1881 were 589 and 861. In 58 cases referred under Section 526 of the Code, the jury confirmed the orders of the Magistrate or modified them so slightly as to render the alteration acceptable to the Magistrate.

Chapter XL.

Four hundred and nine cases regarding possession of land (Chapter XL of the Code of Criminal Procedure) were decided by Magistrates during the past year, as compared with 474 cases in 1881. Cases of this nature were most frequent in Julpigoree (44), Jessore (38), 24-Pergunnahs (35), Mozufferpore (33), Midnapore (27), and Shahabad (21). No such cases occurred in Bankura, Balasore, Dinagepore, Noakhally, Singhbhoom or Calcutta.

Chapter XLI.

Under Chapter XLI of the Code of Criminal Procedure, proceedings were taken against 951 persons, of whom 475 were called upon to furnish maintenance. The districts in which the largest number of such cases occurred are, as in 1881, Calcutta (218), Hooghly (80), 24-Pergunnahs (62), and Burdwan (41). In Midnapore also the number (40) of such cases is large. Singhbhoom alone returns no cases of this description.

BUSINESS COMING BEFORE THE CRIMINAL COURTS.

III.—THE HIGH COURT.

Including the 4 cases pending at the close of 1881, there were 70 cases on the files of the High Court in its original jurisdiction during 1882; of this number, 65 were disposed of, and 5 remained pending at the close of the year.

Besides the above, one case relating to an European British subject was committed for trial by the District Magistrate of Darjeeling. In this case the accused person was acquitted.

Including the above person, 88 accused were involved in 71 cases on the files of the Court. Of these, 71 were convicted and 12 acquitted or discharged. The number of witnesses examined was 435; and the average duration of the cases decided was 30·3 days. The number of witnesses examined in 1881 was 457; and the average duration of the 57 cases decided in that year was 27·5 days.

IV.—COURTS OF SESSION.

Number of commitments.

See Table E.

The following statement shows the number of cases committed or referred under Section 18, 36, or 507 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to the Courts of Session in the interior; as well as the number decided and pending in such Courts during each of the past two years:—

	Committed for trial.	Tried.	Untried (pending).
1881	1,614	1,615	240
1882	1,552	1,585	190

The number of commitments decreased principally in the following districts :—

	1881.	1882.
Furreedpore	50	29
Dinagepore	37	22
Sarun	61	47
Hooghly	51	40
Mozufferpore	42	31
Moorshedabad	51	41

There was, on the other hand, a considerable increase in the following districts :—

	1881.	1882.
Chumparun	25	49
Burdwan	32	42
Midnapore	88	98
Nuddea	52	61
Backergunge	53	62

In the Sessions Division of Jessore, there were 77 cases committed in the past, as compared with 52 in the previous year. This increase the Sessions Judge attributes, (1) to the addition of Satkhira to Khoolna; (2) to the fact that the Magistrates of Jessore have taken to committing cases under Section 211, Indian Penal Code, with reference to false complaints of house-breaking with intent to commit theft: there were 6 such cases committed in 1882 against 3 during the previous year; (3) to the fact that several commitments, 5 or 6, were made in cases which might well have been disposed of by the Magistrates themselves; and (4) to the fact that commitments in cases of homicide by bodies of men have increased from 3 in 1881 to 10 in 1882.

Average duration of cases.

The average duration of cases decided by Courts of Session was 45·3 days in the past, as compared with 46·7 days in the previous, year. Taking each Court separately, the following are the Courts in which the greatest delay occurred, or in which cases were treated with the greatest expedition :—

	1881. Days.	1882. Days.		1881. Days.	1882. Days.
Pubna	54·7	97·7	Bhaugulpore	49·	19·9
Maldah	66 8	82·	Beerbhoom	58·	27·4
Burdwan	50·	61·4	Dinagepore	44·1	28·1
Hazareebagh	56·6	58·9	Moorshedabad	35·6	28·6
Champarun	54·6	57·4	Tipperah	42·2	31·8
Backergunge	49·8	56·7	Purneah	27·5	32·9
Furreedpore	75·9	56·7	Patna	36·8	35·6
Manbhoom	63·1	56·6	Darjeeling	71·9	36·6

In Tipperah the number of cases was somewhat less than last year, but the time occupied in the trials did not diminish in proportion,—a result which, according to the Sessions Judge, was due to certain very heavy rioting cases which occupied a long time, the principal arising out of a dispute about the possession of a *chur* between the Government *ijaradar* and some neighbouring zemindars. It will be observed from the above figures that, notwithstanding this circumstance, the average duration of the Sessions cases disposed of in this district was more satisfactory in the past than in the previous year. The average duration of a Sessions case in Dacca fell from 52·9 days in 1881 to 40·8 days in 1882. As, however, the Sessions Judge points out, the increase or decrease in the duration of a Sessions case is a matter over which he has little or no control; for, in calculating it, the time during which the case has been pending in the Magistrate's Court after commitment has to be taken into account. The duration of a Sessions case also varies according as the date of its commitment is more or less near the date of the commencement of the next Sessions.

Another cause which conduces to delay in disposing of some Sessions cases is the incapability of the accused, owing to his ascertained or suspected insanity, of undergoing his trial. In either event, such trial has to be postponed, sometimes for very long periods, until he is in a fit state to appear and defend himself; and, during the whole of this time, the case remains on the files, and is shown as a pending case in the returns.

The total number of persons under trial in the Courts of Session was 3,344 in the past, as compared with 3,241 in the previous, year. There were more than 100 persons under trial in the 14 following Sessions Courts :— Number of sons under and results trials. *See Table*

Remaining at the end of the previous year	378
Persons in whose cases a re-trial was ordered	5
Master of a vessel dealt with under Act IV of 1875	1
Persons received on commitment during 1882	2,960

Mymensingh	242
Midnapore	211
Jessore	190
24-Pergunnahs	164
Backergunge	157
Gya	141
Tipperah	118
Nuddea	117
Rungpore	111
Sarun	109
Patna	107
Dacca	105
Hooghly	104
Burdwan	103

The number of Sessions Courts in which more than 100 persons were under trial in 1881 was 11.

The following statement shows the results of trials in 1881 and 1882. As regards persons whose cases were referred to the High Court under Sections 263 and 287 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the result shown is the final result in the High Court :—

	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Percentage convicted.
1881	1,164	1,658	58·7
1882	1,239	1,674	57·4

Including the cases of those on whom the sentence of death was passed, subject to confirmation by the High Court, 58 per cent. of the persons whose cases were decided in the past year were convicted by the Courts of Session. The following are the districts in which the largest or smallest proportion of convictions was obtained :—

	Percentage.		Percentage.
Singhbhoom [1]	100·	Noakhally	21·
Mozufferpore	88·6	Furreedpore	29·8
Cuttack	87·5	Julpigoree	30·7
Rajshahye	83·7	Manbhoom	33·3
Purneah	82·9	Moorshedabad	37·8
Balasore	82·1	Bogra	38·4
Monghyr	77·7	24-Pergunnahs	42·
Beerbhoom	71·	Backergunge	47·8

The low proportion of convictions by the Court of Session at Bogra is attributed to the breaking down of 2 cases of murder in which 9 persons were concerned, and to the failure of 2 dacoity cases in which 12 persons were concerned. As regards the very low percentage of convictions in the Court of Session at Furreedpore, the Sessions Judge reports as follows :—

"The extremely low percentage of convictions is due to the large numbers of commitments by the Deputy Magistrates on wholly insufficient evidence. I cannot, however, say that I impute much, if any, blame to them. Their duty in commitments is somewhat difficult and ill-defined. Committing officers have been, in a well-known Government Resolution, warned from attempting to constitute themselves 'little Sessions Judges' by going too minutely into evidence in Sessions cases. The practice is to commit where a *primâ facie* case is made out on the evidence, generally unsifted, before the Magistrate, leaving the case to take its chance under the ordeal of cross-examination and criticism in the Sessions Court. Still I think the practice is rather loose and indiscriminate, as accused are time after time committed on evidence which a reference to the Police Diaries and first informations would show to be wholly unworthy of credit, and to have been *ex post facto* fabricated and suborned. I venture to express my humble opinion that in none of the cases of acquittal by me could it be fairly said that a competent tribunal might reasonably have arrived at a conviction on the evidence before it."

[1] In this district there were only 2 persons under trial, both of whom were convicted, the case of one being referred to the High Court for confirmation of the sentence of death passed upon him.

Judging from this explanation, there appears to be reason to believe that the committing Magistrates, whether acting under the Government Resolution mentioned or not, failed to perform the duties entrusted to them, and did not sufficiently appreciate their responsibility in putting accused persons on their defence before the Court of Session.

The Sessions Judges of Noakhally, Rungpore, Shahabad and Jessore, and the Judicial Commissioner of Chota Nagpore as regards the commitments from Manbhoom, attribute the low percentage of convictions to indiscreet commitments made by some of the Magistrates. The Sessions Judge of Jessore makes the following comments on this subject :—

"This unsatisfactory result is due to a few injudicious commitments; in one instance a Deputy Magistrate committed 22 men for trial, against 17 of whom there was not an atom of evidence direct or indirect, beyond the deposition of an accomplice; in another instance the same officer committed 7 men for dacoity, against 2 of whom there was not a word of evidence excepting the statements of 2 of the accused being tried conjointly with these 2. Again, in 5 other cases, in 3 of which the occurrence took place at night, the committing officers did not discreetly consider the evidence against each of the several accused persons; finding generally that the offence was proved, they committed for trial a number of persons without carefully considering how the evidence stood against each one individually. In the above 5 cases a conviction was obtained against 28 of the accused, but no less than 26 persons had to be acquitted."

The percentage of convictions in the Court of Session at Patna was 48·8 in the past, as against 33·3 in the previous, year. The result of trials in the past year, though not so unfavourable as in 1881, is considered by the Sessions Judge to be still unsatisfactory, for out of 55 Jury trials, 30 resulted in convictions and 25 in acquittal; the number of persons convicted in Jury trials being 38, and the number acquitted 51, including 12 persons whose cases were referred to the High Court. On this subject the Sessions Judge reports as follows :—

"The convictions were chiefly in comparatively unimportant cases, and in cases in which the guilt of accused was so clear that acquittal was impossible. No less than 19 out of the 30 cases of convictions were cases of old offenders who were caught in the act, or nearly so; and who were only committed on account of Section 315 of the Criminal Procedure Code. All the cases of homicide, except two, resulted in acquittal; for though in two cases convictions were obtained at the first trial, the second trial ended in the prisoners being acquitted. One of the two cases of homicide in which there was a conviction, was a case in which the prisoner confessed. The uncertainty of Jury trials is perhaps shown by the fact that, in three cases, Juries came to opposite verdicts on the same evidence. That is, there were convictions in three cases; the cases were remanded on account of defects in the charges of the Judge; and then, these having new trials, and the same evidence adduced over again, the new Juries acquitted the prisoners. I do not think it would be correct to say that the first result was due to defects in my charges, and that the ultimate acquittal was right. However defective my charges may have been, and I am not concerned to defend them, no one, I think, who knows Patna Juries, will say that they are much influenced by the Judge's charge. I am quite certain, too, that the convictions in the first trials were right and that the acquittals were wrong.

"I do not say that all the acquittals by the Juries were wrong. In some they were right; but I have no hesitation in saying that many of the acquittals were wrong."

In the report for 1881 it was stated that in the districts where trials are held by Jury, the results obtained are, as a rule, far from satisfactory. The returns for the past year show no improvement in this respect.

Number of witnesses examined.

See Table J.

The total number of witnesses examined in the Courts of Session was 11,284 during the past, as compared with 11,790 in the previous, year. Including witnesses who were not examined, the total number discharged was 17,482. The number of days the witnesses were detained is shown in the margin. The districts where the greatest number of witnesses were detained for more than three days were :—

Discharged.	
On the 1st day	8,393
„ 2nd „	3,896
„ 3rd „	1,562
After the 3rd day	3,631
	17,482

	Witnesses.
Midnapore	386
Furreedpore	313
Gya	303
Tipperah	249
Bogra	262

In the Sessions Courts of Bhaugulpore, Monghyr, Dacca, Dinagepore, Darjeeling, Jessore, Khoolna, Rungpore, Julpigoree, Chumparun and Singhbhoom, no witnesses were detained for a period exceeding three days. The explanations given for the long detention of witnesses in the Courts of Session in 1882 are generally to the same effect as those recorded in the reports for 1880 and 1881. In Hooghly the number of witnesses detained for more than three days was 191 in the past, as against 533 in the previous, year. This improvement, the Sessions Judge reports, is due in a great measure to a new system of fixing dates for Sessions trials in consultation with the Sessions Court, adopted by the District Magistrate at the suggestion of the Sessions Judge. There was also a great improvement over the previous year in the matter of the speedy discharge of witnesses in the Courts of Session at Sarun and Chumparun, which is attributed by the Sessions Judge to the Magistrates being more careful in fixing dates with due regard to the length of time that cases were likely to occupy. There were 49 witnesses detained for more than three days in the Court at Sarun; the Sessions Judge reports that this detention was unavoidable. In Shahabad 34 witnesses were detained for more than three days, owing to the illness of the Sessions Judge.

Diet-money.

The amount of diet-money, &c., paid to witnesses in the Courts of Session was Rs. 17,153 in the past, as compared with Rs. 16,100 in the previous, year. The districts in which the variation in the figures for the past two years is most noticeable are given below :—

	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.
Pubna	568	...
Burdwan	509	...
Hooghly	...	507
Pooree	321	...
Rajshahye	304	...
Midnapore	...	276
Shahabad	...	271
Bhaugulpore	...	210
Furreedpore	...	203

The increase in the amount of diet-money, &c., paid to witnesses in the Pubna Sessions Court is stated to be due to the cost of a dacoity trial, in connection with which some witnesses came from Mirzapore, and to great expense incurred in a trial for forgery. The increase in the payments to witnesses in the Burdwan Sessions Court is partly attributed to the fact that in two cases the witnesses were obliged to attend from long distances. In the Sessions Court at Noakhally, the expenses of witnesses increased from Rs. 165 in 1881 to Rs. 304 in 1882. This increase is attributed to the cost of taking a witness from Calcutta in one case at considerable expense.

Jury trials.

See Statement 7.

No alteration has been made during the past year in the system of trial by Jury, either as regards the area over which it has heretofore extended, or the offences to which it is applied. The number of trials held by Jury was 370 in the past, as compared with 392 in the previous, year. Of the trials held by Jury in the past year, in 308 cases the Sessions Judges approved of the verdict of the Jurors, in 38 cases he wholly, and in 24 cases partially, disapproved of their verdict. The following extract from the report of the Sessions Judge of Patna describes the working of the Jury system in that district:—

"I am also clear that the bad result of the commitments for the year is mainly due to the system of trial by Jury. It is not suited to Bengal, or at least it is not suited to Behar, and should in my opinion be abandoned. The odd notions sometimes expressed by jurymen show how ill they understand their duties. Thus a juryman in one very important case justified his verdict of acquittal on the grounds that he was not as certain of the guilt of the prisoners as he was of the existence of the table in the room where he was sitting. He presented this difficulty to his fellow-jurymen, and was surprised that they did not agree with him, but convicted the prisoners. In another case a juryman told the foreman that he would not convict because the Judge had told him that the case was either murder or nothing. He could not compromise between his reason and his feelings by finding the prisoner guilty of a rash act, or of causing simple hurt.

"One thing which interferes with the success of the Jury system is that a large number of the persons best qualified to be Jurors are exempted or are disqualified from serving. No man over 60 years of age can serve, though there are many natives between 60 and 70 years of age who would make excellent Jurors and who would perhaps be not unwilling to serve. All military men are exempted, and consequently we can get no help from Dinapore, and all Judges are exempted. The result of this last exemption (see Section 19 of the Penal Code) is to exempt all Munsifs and Honorary Magistrates, or, in other words, the flower of native society. Persons exempted from personal appearance in Court, *i.e.*, the persons who are presumably of the highest rank, or conspicuous for ability or worth, are exempted. Doctors, priests of all kinds, including, I suppose, Brahmins, who are supported by their disciples, persons in the Telegraph or Post Office Departments, are exempted. We are practically obliged, too, to exempt railway officials, personal assistants to the Commissioner, Head Clerks, Bank clerks, and so on. Thus the result is that we have to depend mainly on landholders and shop-keepers. Pleaders and mokhtars used to be exempted, but I included them in the list. They, however, serve with great reluctance, and often succeed in getting off the duty. I do not wonder at their reluctance, for I believe that in Calcutta all legal practitioners are exempted, and it is certain that the service on the Jury is often a heavy loss to them.

"Another evil, and one which the conditions of native society forbid to be remedied, is that we have no means of keeping Juries apart from the general public if a case lasts more than a day, or even if it extends over the hour of luncheon.

"Service on the Jury is very unpopular, and it is often said that the wealthy evade the duty by getting the police to return the summons as unserved. Probably there is some ground for this statement, for I observe that prominent citizens rarely have to sit as Jurors. I think that this evil might have been mitigated to some extent, if Judges had been allowed to serve the summons. Judges have an establishment which could easily perform the duty, but the law requires that the Magistrates serve the summons. The result is that the police are employed to the detriment of their regular duties.

"The test of the success of a system is its capacity to contend with a difficulty. It is no answer to the strictures on the Jury system to say that it works well enough in ordinary cases. Unless it can be relied upon in difficult or important cases, it had better be done away with. My experience is that though the system does not tend to injustice in the cases of ordinary offences against property, it breaks down whenever a great issue is presented for determination. If the question is, whether a man has committed a murder or not, the Jury generally take refuge in what is practically a verdict of not proven. They do not feel absolutely satisfied—not as satisfied, that is, as they are of their own existence—and they consider that this is enough to justify them in acquitting. Their real reason for acquitting in many cases is that they dislike the severity of the Penal Code. If they could regulate the punishments as well as the convictions, they would not be so prone to acquit. My own impression is that the maximum punishments mentioned in the Penal Code are unnecessarily alarming, and that they might in many cases be reduced."

As an illustration of the failure of justice which is sometimes occasioned by the uncertainty of Jury trials, the following brief account of a case tried by the Sessions Judge of Dacca is extracted from the report of that officer. The case was one in which a man was charged under Section 193 of the Penal Code with having intentionally given false evidence before the Deputy Magistrate of Naraingunge.

"The facts of the case are that a woman laid a complaint of house-breaking and hurt before a Police Officer. The man Sabu (the accused) gave evidence in support of her complaint. On the case coming on for trial before the Deputy Magistrate, the woman had colluded with, and married, the man whom she had previously complained against. She accordingly denied having made any complaint against him, and Sabu followed suit. The Deputy Magistrate then prosecuted them for perjury in having denied to him that they had complained to, and deposed before, the Police Officer as to the house-breaking and assault. The cases of the woman and of Sabu were tried by me separately. Sabu was tried first, and the fact of his having given evidence before the Police Officer was deposed to by the Police Officer, and corroborated by the production of his diary. A witness who had been present, while Sabu made his statement before the Police Officer, also corroborated him. Notwithstanding this, the Jury unanimously acquitted the prisoner, who was defended by an experienced pleader. I deferred passing orders with regard to him, and proceeded to try the case of the woman with the assistance of the same Jury. The evidence against the woman was the same as against Sabu, and it seemed a foregone conclusion that the Jury would also acquit her. But she was not defended by a pleader, and the Jury unanimously convicted her. I considered these two verdicts on the same evidence to be not only inconsistent, but unreasonable. I therefore referred the case of Sabu to the High Court, who concurred in my views and convicted him."

Trials with Assessors.

The number of trials held with the aid of Assessors was 1,092 in the past, as compared with 1,122 in the previous, year. In 806 cases the Sessions Judges concurred in the opinions of the Assessors. In 109 cases the Judge differed from the opinion of one, and in 177 cases from the opinion of both, of the Assessors.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

V.—PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES.

Number of cases brought to trial, determined and pending. *See Table E.*

The statement in the margin exhibits the number of cases brought to trial, determined and pending in the Courts of the Presidency Magistrates, during the past two years. The figures given do not include cases instituted under Section 347 of the Calcutta Municipal Act before Justices of the Peace, from whom no returns are received by the Court.

	1881.	1882.
Brought to trial	28,450	23,033
Determined	28,445	23,028
Pending	46	48

The figures in the margin show the relative number of cases decided, both by Presidency Magistrates sitting singly, and by Benches of Magistrates.

	Number of cases decided	
	1881.	1882.
By Presidency Magistrates sitting singly	19,156	16,420
By Benches of Magistrates	9,286	6,608

Results of trial *See Table H*

The total number of persons under trial before the Presidency Magistrates was 30,320 in the past, as compared with 36,194 in the previous, year. Of the total number of persons tried last year, 3,005 were acquitted, 27,162 were convicted, 3 died, escaped or were transferred, and 83 were committed to the Sessions.

The results of trial before each class of tribunal in the past year were as follows:—

	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Percentage of convictions.
Stipendiary Magistrates	1,571	21,449	93·1
Benches of Magistrates	1,434	5,713	79·9
TOTAL	3,005	27,162	90·

VI.—COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.

Number of cases brought to trial disposed of and pending, 1881 and 1882. *See Table E.*

The number of cases brought to trial, disposed of, and pending in the Courts of Magistrates in the interior, during each of the past two years, was as follows:—

	Brought to trial.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1881	116,305	115,964	2,607
1882	119,547	118,944	2,982

The following are the districts in which the chief increase or decrease occurred in the number of cases brought to trial:—

	Increase.			Decrease.	
	1881.	1882.		1881.	1882.
Mymensingh	3,768	4,589	Howrah	6,201	5,339
Sarun	1,768	2,365	24-Pergunnahs	11,137	10,537
Darjeeling	1,534	2,085	Patna	8,156	7,651
Durbhungah	1,748	2,273	Bhaugulpore	3,197	2,711
Chittagong	1,436	1,942	Backergunge	4,301	3,817
Mozufferpore	1,718	2,142	Rungpore	2,362	1,897
Furreedpore	2,440	2,816	Purneah	2,174	1,846
Hooghly	5,229	5,568	Midnapore	4,311	4,048

The number of cases disposed of in 1882, although greater than in 1881, did not keep pace with the institutions of the year; and, as a consequence, the arrears on the pending files increased by 375 cases. This increase is chiefly noticeable in the returns of the following districts, *viz.*, Furreedpore (88), Mymensingh (72), Tipperah (70), and Howrah (50). The increase of arrears in Tipperah is stated to be due to the paucity in the number of Deputy Magistrates with 1st class powers. In Monghyr, the pending files increased from 39 in 1881 to 59 in 1882,—a result which, the District Magistrate reports, was owing to the withdrawal of the Joint Magistrate during the greater part of the year, and to the irregular attendance of the Honorary Magistrates of the Monghyr independent Bench.

Distribution of business.
See Statement 4.

The following statement shows the number of cases tried regularly and tried summarily by the Courts of the several grades in each of the past two years :—

	Tried regularly.		Tried summarily.	
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
Special Magistrates	173	62	...	...
Honorary "	2,242	1,976	692	368
Stipendiary "	70,973	71,181	14,510	17,493
Benches of "	8,822	9,444	16,698	17,244
District "	910	600	729	406
TOTAL	83,120	83,263	32,629	35,511

References under Section 46, Criminal Procedure Code.

Besides the above, District and Divisional Magistrates disposed of 170 cases referred to them by Subordinate Magistrates under Section 46 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The corresponding number for 1881 was 215.

The districts in which these cases were most numerous were Lohardugga (40), Mozufferpore (20), Shahabad (11), and Cuttack (10). No such references were made by any of the officers in Beerbhoom, Monghyr, Bankura, Balasore, Dacca, Furreedpore, Jessore, Maldah, Rungpore, Julpigoree, Durbhungah, and Khulna.

Amount of work done by District Magistrates.

The amount of judicial work done by District Magistrates during each of the past two years is given below :—

	Number of cases tried.	
	1881.	1882.
Cases referred under Section 46, Criminal Procedure Code	215	170
Cases dealt with under ordinary powers	1,625	983
Cases dealt with under special powers under Section 36, Criminal Procedure Code	14	23
TOTAL	1,854	1,176

It will thus appear that there was a considerable decrease in the quantity of work done by District Magistrates, as compared with 1881.

In the following districts, the District Magistrates got through more judicial work in the past than in the previous year :—

	1881.	1882.
Chittagong	26	31
Dacca	2	43
Darjeeling	4	5
Furreedpore	35	37
Gya	17	37
Hazareebagh	9	36
Hooghly	16	18
Jessore	40	77
Maldah	33	74
Moorshedabad	10	11
Mozufferpore	6	21
Mymensingh	38	46
Nuddea	...	2
Pubna	43	59
Singhbhoom	72	98

As stated in the Report for 1881, it is not known whether the cases were generally of an important or of a petty nature.

The smallest amount of work was done by the District Magistrates of the following districts, *viz.*, Bhaugulpore, Bankura and Nuddea (2 cases each); Monghyr and Khulna (3 cases each); Pooree and 24-Pergunnahs (4 cases each); and Darjeeling and Durbhungah (5 cases each). The District Magistrate of Rungpore tried no original criminal cases in the past year.

Twenty-three cases were decided by Deputy Commissioners in exercise of the special powers conferred by Section 36 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The districts in which these cases were decided are indicated in the margin. Of the 23 cases decided, 4 were referred to the Sessions Court for confirmation of sentences of imprisonment exceeding three years.

Cases dealt with under Section 36, Criminal Procedure Code.

	Number of cases.
Hazaribagh	8
Lohardugga	14
Singhbhoom	1

During the year under report, 4 cases were submitted by Magistrates to the Court of Session for orders under Section 507 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (security for good behaviour), and 4 were pending in such Courts at the close of 1881. All these 8 cases were decided during the year, the result being that the order of the Magistrate was set aside in one case, and confirmed or modified in the remaining 7 cases. In 1881, 6 such cases were submitted to the Courts of Session.

References under Section 507, Criminal Procedure Code.

The following table shows the average duration of cases decided during the past two years by the several classes of Magistrates :—

	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	
	1881.	1882.
Special and Honorary Magistrates	3·8	4·3
Benches of Magistrates	3·1	3·4
Stipendiary Magistrates other than District Magistrates	11·3	10·8
District Magistrates	8·	7·2
All Magistrates in the interior	9·2	8·9

The districts in which, and the class of Magistrates before whom, trials were conducted with the greatest expedition or otherwise, are given below :—

DISTRICTS.	Special and Honorary Magistrates.		Benches of Magistrates.		Stipendiary Magistrates other than District Magistrates.		District Magistrates.	
	Prompt disposals.	Protracted disposals.	Prompt disposals.	Protracted disposals.	Prompt disposals.	Protracted disposals.	Prompt disposals.	Protracted disposals.
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·6
Beerbhoom	...	...	...	...	6·9	...	...	...
Bhaugulpore	...	...	...	...	6·4	...	1·	...
Moughyr		...	...	...	—	...	...	19·
Burdwan	1·4	...	...	—	...	...	2·6	...
Bankura	...	...	...	—	...	...	1·	...
Chittagong	...	...	...	10·4	...	...	2·9	...
Cuttack	...	...	...	...	5·7	...	...	...
Dacca	1·	...	1·2	...	...	...	1·	...
Dinagepore	...	...	...	10·4	...	...	1·2	...
Furreedpore	...	...	...	...	...	18·	...	...
Gya	...	...	...	...	—	...	0·1	...
Khulna	...	...	...	10·9	...	...	...	80·6
Midnapore	...	...	...	—	...	16·1	...	...
Moorshedabad	...	...	...	11·3	...	...	...	...
Mymensingh	...	19·7	...	...	...	16·8	...	—
Noakhally	...	...	...	25·	...	...	...	...
Nuddea	1·4	...	1·3	...	2·8	...	1·	...
Patna	...	...	1·1	...	...	...	—	...
Pubna	..	...	—	10·7	...	20·	...	22·5
Bogra	...	...	...	...	...	16·7	—	—
Rajshahye	—	...	...	...	...	18·	...	...
Julpigoree	...	18·2	...	10·1	...	18·8	...	...
Sarun	...	—	...	...	...	...	1·5	...
Shahabad	1·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tipperah	...	...	...	...	...	15·7	2·4	...
Mozufferpore	—	...	1·3	...	...	...	1·2	...
Durbhungah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·4
24-Pergunnahs	..	...	...	...	5·5	...	...	...
Lohardugga	...	—	...	...	...	...	1·5	...
Singhbhoom	...	...	...	20·3	...	...	...	...

Number of persons under trial.
See Table II.

The total number of persons under trial in the Courts of the Magistrates in the interior was 183,688.[1] in the past, as compared with 177,986 in the previous, year. In the margin details are given showing the manner in which the accused persons were brought to trial during 1882. On a reference to the corresponding figures for 1881, it will be observed that in the past year there was a considerable increase in the number of persons arrested by the police.

Under arrest by police	83,887
Upon warrant	11,213
On summons	80,602
Voluntarily	3,098

Omitting persons entered as "committed or referred," and persons who died, escaped, or were transferred, the total number of persons whose cases were decided in the past year was 175,024. Of these, 112,994, or 64·5 per cent., were convicted, and 62,030 were acquitted or discharged. The variations in the percentages of convictions are shown in the following table :—

	Percentage convicted.		Percentage convicted.
Patna	77·1	Rungpore	54·8
Durbhungah	77·	Pubna	55·
Darjeeling	76·	Midnapore	55·3
Howrah	75·7	Jessore	55·3
Bhaugulpore	72·1	Hazareebagh	56·
Backergunge	70·8	Gya	56·1
Cuttack	70·1	Nuddea	56·9

The following statement shows the results of trials before the Magistrates of each class :—

	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Percentage of convictions.
Special Magistrates	89	86	49·1
Honorary "	866	2,205	71·8
Stipendiary "	51,083	85,767	62·6
Benches of "	9,374	23,638	71·6
District "	618	1,298	67·7

On a comparison with the figures for 1881, it will be observed that there was a slight increase in the proportion of convictions by Stipendiary Magistrates and Benches of Magistrates. The proportion of convictions by special Magistrates was very low and is chiefly due to the results of the trials held by the special Magistrates employed in Shahabad, who acquitted or discharged 73 out of 128 persons whose cases were disposed of by them during the year.

The mode of trial and the nature of the sentences passed in the case of persons convicted is shown in the following table :—

	On regular trial.	On summary trial.
Sentence appealable	42,997	5,913
" not appealable	33,651	30,433

These figures show that of the persons convicted on summary trial, 16·2 per cent., and of those tried regularly 56· per cent., had the right of appeal. The corresponding figures for 1881 were 14·9 per cent. and 54·8 per cent.

The number of persons convicted on summary trial by the various classes of tribunals was as follows :—

Honorary Magistrates	327
Stipendiary "	18,690
Benches of "	16,805
District "	524
TOTAL	36,346

Details of persons awaiting trial.
See Table I.

Excluding criminal lunatics, the total number of persons awaiting trial before the Magistrates, at the close of 1882, was 5,038. Details are given in the margin showing in what manner these persons were in attendance. Excluding persons whose trial had been stayed on

In custody	636
On bail	3,682
On recognizance	647
Otherwise	73

[1] These figures include remanets from the previous year, and also double entries in the cases of, *e.g.*, persons referred to another Court for a higher punishment, persons transferred from one district to another, &c.

the ground that they were incapable, through unsoundness of mind, of making their defence, the duration of the pending trials is thus shown:—

More than	6	months	3 persons.
" "	3	"	43 "
" "	2	"	95 "
" "	1	month	729 "
Not exceeding	1	"	4,168 "

The explanations submitted by Magistrates regarding the delay in the disposal of the cases of 46 persons pending more than three months have been considered by the High Court and were found to be unsatisfactory in the cases of Durbhungah, Midnapore and Mymensingh, and sufficient as regards all other districts. The necessary orders have already been communicated to the Magistrates concerned.

Number of witnesses examined. *See Table J*

The number of witnesses examined in the Courts of Magistrates in the interior was 394,756 in the past, as compared with 387,940 in the previous, year. The districts in which occur the greatest variations in the figures for the past two years are given below:—

	Increase.		Decrease.
Mymensingh	2,666	Backergunge	2,671
Sarun	2,547	Jessore	2,115
Chittagong	1,946	24-Pergunnahs	1,924
Rajshahye	1,621	Hazareebagh	1,507
Furreedpore	1,340	Rungpore	1,448
Patna	1,219	Cuttack	1,414
Durbhungah	1,110	Midnapore	1,165
Shahabad	1,101	Purneah	917
Nuddea	1,076	Howrah	820

Those results are more or less in proportion with the number of cases disposed of during the year. In Patna and Nuddea fewer cases were tried, but the number of witnesses examined was greater than in 1881. In Cuttack there was an increase in the number of cases disposed of and a decrease in the number of witnesses examined.

Diet money.

The amount paid to witnesses as expenses was Rs. 17,398 in the past, as compared with Rs. 13,463 in the previous, year. The increase occurred principally in the following districts, *viz.*, Midnapore (Rs. 1,509), Nuddea (Rs. 389), Chittagong (Rs. 329), and Pubna (Rs. 327). The increase in Midnapore is stated by the District Magistrate to be owing to the operation of the Bengal Government Circular No. 20J. of the 12th April 1881, under the provisions of which travelling expenses are paid to Police Officers attending Courts as witnesses. It has been shown above that in this district there was also a considerable decrease in the number of witnesses examined in the past year. The Sub-Divisional Officers of Kishorgunge and Netrokona in Mymensingh have again paid no diet money to the witnesses who attend their Court. Their explanation is to the effect that none of the witnesses examined by them applied for their expenses—an explanation which does not fully meet the circumstances of the case.

Detention of witnesses. *See Table K.*

The detention of witnesses in the Magistrates' Courts is given in the margin. The following districts show the largest number of witnesses who were detained for more than three days, *viz.*, Backergunge (578), Furreedpore (299), Bhaugulpore (281), Durbhungah (246), Midnapore (144), Pubna (117), and Shahabad (102). In Burdwan, Bankura, Pooree, Balasore, Dinagepore, Rungpore and Mozufferpore, no witnesses were detained for more than three days. On the whole, the figures for the past year compare favourably with those for 1881, the relative figures for those two years in respect of witnesses detained for three days and beyond that period being as given below:—

Discharged on the 1st day	394,170
" " 2nd "	51,058
" " 3rd "	11,109
" after the 3rd "	2,867

	Discharged on the 3rd day.	Discharged after the 3rd day.
1881	11,451	3,050
1882	11,109	2,867

The explanations submitted regarding the detention of witnesses for periods exceeding three days have been considered by the High Court, and the necessary orders have been communicated to the officers concerned. On review by the High Court of the returns of the District Magistrate of Chittagong, it was found that in the Cox's Bazar Sub-division, while only 795 witnesses were examined during the year (or 66 per month), so many as 74 witnesses were detained for periods exceeding a day. The District Magistrate on being asked to explain this result reported as follows :—

"The Government have given very peremptory orders that the Sub-divisional Officer shall be away from the sub-division on tour for 120 days in the year; going on tour in Cox's Bazar is such sort of travelling that fixed dates can very rarely be adhered to; and parties, witnesses and pleaders alike have very strong objection to following camps where there are no markets or bazars, and no sort of facilities for travelling, not even roads. The Sub-divisional Officer has, moreover, had his revenue work fully doubled during the year; the result is that, although criminal cases are not numerous, it is unavoidable that they get crowded together sometimes, and witnesses must be detained."

VII.—PUNISHMENTS.

High Court.

Of the persons convicted in the past year in trials held by the High Court on its Original Side, 6 were sentenced to transportation for life, 1 to transportation for a term, 59 to rigorous and 2 to simple imprisonment, and 3 were sentenced only to fine.

Of the 59 persons sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, this punishment in the case of one person was combined with solitary confinement; and in the case of 3 others, a sentence of fine was also passed. The sentences of rigorous imprisonment were for terms exceeding 7 years in the cases of 3 persons, for terms between 2 and 7 years in the cases of 44 persons, and for lesser periods in the cases of the remaining 12 persons. The sentences of simple imprisonment were for terms not exceeding 6 months.

The amount of fines imposed on the 6 persons referred to above was Rs. 2,660, of which only Rs. 110 were realized during the year.

On the Appellate Side of the High Court, in cases referred under Section 263 of the Criminal Procedure Code,—that is, in cases in which the Sessions Judge dissented from the verdict of the Jury,—24 persons were acquitted, 4 were sentenced to transportation for life, and 2 to rigorous imprisonment. In cases referred by Sessions Judges under Section 287, for confirmation of sentence of death, the sentence was confirmed in the cases of 30 persons, and in the cases of 13 persons it was modified in the following manner, *viz.*, 10 persons were sentenced to transportation for life, 2 to transportation for a term, and 1 to rigorous imprisonment for 10 years.

Courts of Session.

The sentences passed by the Courts of Session during the past two years were as follows :—

		1881.	1882.
Death		70	52
Transportation	for life	161	132
	for a term	46	38
Imprisonment	rigorous	1,308	1,379
	simple	18	15
Forfeiture of property		...	...
Fine		112	184
Whipping		22	27

Except in the cases of 17 persons in which fine, and in the cases of 15 persons in which whipping, was the sole punishment awarded in the past year, the remaining sentences of fine and whipping above shown were in addition to other punishment. Of the 1,379 persons shown to have been sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, in the cases of 10 persons this punishment was combined with solitary confinement.

Sentences of imprisonment were passed for the following terms :—

	1881.	1882.
Not exceeding 15 days	4	9
" " 6 months	180	190
" " 2 years	356	420
" " 7 "	725	676
Above 7 years	61	99

Besides the persons shown above, the following persons were also sentenced by Sessions Judges, *viz.*, 7 persons to rigorous imprisonment for terms varying between two and seven years, in cases referred to them by Deputy Commissioners under Section 36 of the Code of Criminal Procedure; and 6 persons to undergo imprisonment for terms exceeding three years, in cases referred, under Section 18 of the same Code, to the Sessions Judge of Burdwan for confirmation of sentences passed by the Assistant Sessions Judge of Bankura. The 6 persons referred to above were also sentenced to pay a fine.

Including the cases pending at the close of 1881, there were on the files during 1882 the cases of 8 persons referred for the orders of the Sessions Court under Section 507 of the Code of Criminal Procedure; all these 8 cases were disposed of in the past year, with the result that in 7 the proceedings of the Magistrate were confirmed or modified, and the accused were sentenced in default of security, two to rigorous imprisonment for terms between one and three years, and the remaining five for shorter periods.

The master of a vessel was also convicted by the Court of Session of Chittagong of an offence under Act IV of 1875 and sentenced to suspension of his certificate for a period of three months.

One person convicted of an offence involving a breach of the peace was required by the Sessions Court, under Section 489 of the Criminal Procedure Code, to find sureties in addition to giving personal recognizance.

The fines imposed by Sessions and Assistant Sessions Judges amounted to Rs. 14,591 in the past, as compared with Rs. 28,373 in the previous, year. The amount of old and new fines realized during the year was only Rs. 5,695.

The following statement shows the punishments imposed by Presidency Magistrates during each of the past two years:— Presidency Magistrates.

		1881.	1882.
Imprisonment	rigorous	1,563	1,606
	simple	147	55
Fine		25,274	22,036
Whipping		175	173

Besides the above, 150 workmen were ordered to fulfil their contracts, 280 seamen were ordered to forfeit their wages, 29 vagrants were sent to the Government workhouse, 17 deserters were made over to the Military authorities, and 2,857 persons, though convicted, were merely warned and discharged; 184 persons were required to give security or recognizance to keep the peace, of whom 100 were convicted of offences involving a breach of the peace; and 5 persons were required to furnish sureties for good behaviour. The latter were, however, sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for terms not exceeding one year on their failure to execute the necessary bonds.

The following are the details of the sentences of imprisonment passed:—

	1881.	1882.
Not exceeding 15 days	518	424
" " 6 months	1,007	1,056
" " 2 years	185	181

The total amount of fines imposed during the year was Rs. 71,892 as compared with Rs. 96,764 in the previous year. The amount realized was Rs. 66,316 as compared with Rs. 81,558.

The details of the sentences of whipping passed during each of the past two years were as follows:—

	1881.	1882.
10 stripes and under	72	71
20 " "	70	87
30 " "	33	15

The following statement shows the sentences imposed in the Courts of the Magistrates in the interior during the past two years:— Magistrates Courts in the interior.

		1881	1882.
Fine	with imprisonment	4,710	4,276
	without "	77,178	80,600
Whipping	sole punishment	1,791	1,167
	additional "	213	182
Imprisonment	rigorous	21,724	22,344
	simple	829	810

It thus appears that the punishments of rigorous imprisonment and of fine without imprisonment were resorted to more frequently in the past than in the previous year. In the cases of 43 out of 22,344 persons sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, this punishment was combined with solitary confinement.

Imprisonment.

The following are the details of the periods for which imprisonment was ordered in the sentences passed in 1881 and 1882 respectively:—

	1881.	1882.
Not exceeding 15 days	4,482	4,840
" " 6 months	13,635	14,291
" " 2 years	4,408	3,994
" " 7 "	28	29

From these figures it will be seen that the increase under the head "rigorous imprisonment" is in respect of sentences for short periods—that is, for periods below 6 months.

Whipping.

The following figures show in detail the sentences of whipping passed during each of the past two years:—

	1881.	1882.
10 stripes and under	658	499
20 " "	947	658
30 " "	399	192

Particulars regarding sentences of whipping. *See Table L1.*

The total number of persons sentenced to whipping by all the Criminal Courts in the Province was 1,549 in the past, as compared with 2,202 in the previous, year; the relative number of this, as compared with all other punishments, being 1·55 per cent. in 1881, and 1·08 per cent. in 1882. The decrease occurred in almost every district in the Province, the only exceptions being Pooree, Dinagepore, Furreedpore, Midnapore, Patna, and Lohardugga, and is chiefly noticeable in the returns of the following districts:—

	Persons sentenced to whipping.		
	1881.	1882.	Decrease.
Rungpore	98	35	63
Monghyr	111	51	60
Darjeeling	89	32	57
Shahabad	76	29	47
Nuddea	86	44	42
Howrah	51	12	39
Hazareebagh	98	59	39

On a reference to Table L 1, it will be observed that the punishment of whipping was resorted to very sparingly in almost every district in the Province. The relative number of instances of whipping as compared with all other punishments was highest or lowest, as the case may be, in the following districts:—

Patna	8·99	Bogra	...
Chumparun	5·25	Howrah	·23
Hazareebagh	4·32	Maldah	·28
Purneah	2·97	Jessore	·4
Lohardugga	2·72	Furreedpore	·41
Rungpore	2·31	Chittagong	·43
Balasore	2·07	Pubna	·44

It will also be seen from Table L 1 that, out of 24,879 convicted persons who rendered themselves liable under the provisions of Act VI of 1864 to a sentence of whipping, only 1,549 or 6·22 per cent. were so punished. The percentage in this respect varies in a noticeable degree in the returns of the following districts:—

Chumparun	17·34	Bogra	....
Cuttack	15·83	Tipperah	·64
Noakhally	13·84	Maldah	1·08
Hazareebagh	12·77	Khulna	1·36
Bhangulpore	11·85	Hooghly	1·81
Durbhungah	11·22	Bankura	1·93
24-Pergunnahs	11·5	Rajshahye	2·6
Monghyr	10·07	Jessore	3·08

It is manifest that the decrease in the sentences of whipping is due primarily to the effect of Government Circular No. 2-44-54, dated the 11th January 1882.

The total amount of fines imposed and realized, and the amount paid by way of compensation during each of the past two years, was as follows:—

	Imposed.	Realized.	Paid as compensation.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1881	6,86,988	6,14,153	41,334
1882	6,38,256	5,68,748	38,420

The variation between the figures representing fines imposed and payments of compensation for the past two years is chiefly to be noticed in the following districts:—

Comparative Table.

Fines imposed.				Compensation paid.			
Increase.		Decrease.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Mymensingh .	7,025	24-Pergunnahs .	18,701	Howrah .	612	Mymensingh	1,287
Chittagong .	4,092	Purneah . .	8,542	Backergunge	605	Furreedpore .	1,254
Durbhungah .	4,090	Midnapore .	5,496	24-Pergunnahs	602	Purneah .	1,038
Rajshahye .	3,336	Beerbhoom .	4,362	Dacca .	592	Midnapore .	802
Jessore . .	2,573	Shahabad .	4,231	Rajshahye .	575	Tipperah .	726
Furreedpore .	2,406	Tipperah . .	4,129	Rungpore .	443	Nuddea .	566
Mozufferpore .	1,596	Gya . .	4,098	Maldah .	432	Sarun . .	532
Moorshedabad .	958	Backergunge .	3,985	Burdwan .	419	Lohardugga .	454

In Rungpore (3,638), Lohardugga (3,430), Manbhoom (2,456), Nuddea (2,345), Patna (2,316), and Chumparun (2,069), there was also a considerable diminution in the amount of fines imposed by Magistrates.

Reformatory Schools Act.

Twenty-nine sentences of detention in a Reformatory School were passed during the year under review, as against 23 in 1881. Of such sentences in 1882, 6 were passed by the Presidency Magistrates, 21 by Magistrates in the interior, and 2 by Sessions Judges. The districts in which these orders were passed were, Patna (5), 24-Pergunnahs (4), Chumparun (3), Shahabad (2), and Beerbhoom, Monghyr, Bankura, Chittagong, Dinagepore, Furreedpore, Howrah, Purneah, and Durbhungah (1 each).

APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

VIII.—THE HIGH COURT.

The number of appeals from the sentences or orders of the Criminal Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal filed, decided and pending in the High Court, in each of the years 1880, 1881 and 1882, is shown in the following table:—

	1880.	1881.	1882.
Filed	761	698	661
Decided	789	712	656
Pending	61	47	52

It will thus appear that there was a slight decrease in the number of appeals filed in the High Court in 1882, and in the number decided. The pending files have, on the other hand, slightly increased.

Appeals from judgments of acquittal.

Of the 661 appeals preferred during the year under report, one was an appeal by the Local Government against a judgment of acquittal passed by the Joint Sessions Judge of Mymensingh. There was also one such appeal against the judgment passed by the Sessions Judge at Balasore pending in the High Court in the beginning of the year. Both these appeals were decided during the year with the result that the orders appealed against were set aside in the appeal from Balasore, the accused person being convicted by the High Court of murder and sentenced to transportation for life; in the appeal from Mymensingh, a new trial was ordered by the High Court.

Appeals from persons convicted.

Details of the remaining appeals are given in the following statement, showing the classes of Courts against whose decisions appeals were filed by persons convicted:—

	Appeals from the sentences or orders of			
	Sessions Judges.	Deputy Commissioners.	Presidency Magistrates.	Total.
Filed	641	10	9	660
Decided	632	12	10	654
Pending	52	...	...	52

Result of appeals as affecting cases.

The following statement shows the result of appeals as affecting cases decided during each of the past three years:—

	1880.	1881.	1882.
Affirmed	634	573	543
Reversed	45	59	45
Varied	101	75	55
Remanded	9	4	9
Otherwise	...	...	2

The decisions of the Lower Courts were, therefore, affirmed in 83 per cent. of the appeals decided in 1882, as compared with 80·5 per cent. in 1881, and 80·3 per cent. in 1880. Among the sentences varied were 2 sentences which were enhanced.

In the following statement details are given for each class of Court, as regards the appeals decided in 1882:—

	Appeals from the decisions of		
	Sessions Judges.	Deputy Commissioners.	Presidency Magistrates.
Affirmed	522	12	9
Reversed	44	...	1
Varied	55	...	...
Remanded	9	...	...
Otherwise	2	...	...

Result of appeals as affecting persons.

The following statement gives the results during the past two years, with regard to the number of appellants concerned:—

	1881.	1882.
Appeals rejected	524	619
Sentence confirmed	345	285
„ enhanced	8	2
„ reduced or altered	90	74
„ annulled or proceedings quashed	112	84
New trial or further enquiry ordered	7	34

The appeals of 56·3 per cent. of the appellants were summarily rejected in the past year, as compared with 48·2 per cent. in 1881. The results of admitted appeals were as follows:—

	Percentage.	
	1881.	1882.
Order of Lower Court affirmed	61·4	59·6
„ „ „ modified	17·4	15·8
„ „ „ set aside	19·9	17 5
New trial ordered	1 3	7·1

IX.—APPELLATE COURTS SUBORDINATE TO THE HIGH COURT.

Number of appeals filed, decided, and pending.
See Table M.

The number of appeals preferred, decided, and pending in the Courts of District Magistrates and of Sessions Judges, during the past two years, was as follows:—

	Preferred.		Decided		Pending.	
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881	1882.
Sessions Judges	3,397	3,617	3,463	3,610	161	166
District Magistrates	1,991	1,945	1,990	1,923	85	106
Total	5,388	5,562	5,453	5,533	246	272

There was a considerable increase in respect of appeals filed in the Courts of Sessions Judges, and a slight falling off in respect of appeals filed in the Magistrates' Courts. The amount of appellate work done by the Sessions Judges is also greater in the past than in the previous year; but, notwithstanding this, their pending files slightly increased. The District Magistrates, on the other hand, have not been able to get through as much appellate work as in 1881, and as a consequence their pending appellate files have increased by 21 cases.

The increase or decrease (as the case may be) in the number of appeals preferred occurred chiefly in the following districts:—

Districts where an increase is shown.	Courts of Session.		Magistrates' Courts.		Districts where a decrease is shown.	Courts of Session		Magistrates' Courts.	
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.		1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
Mymensingh . .	99	274	...	...	Monghyr . . .	143	68	...	...
Tipperah . . .	137	211	...	...	Shahabad . . .	...	...	125	64
Midnapore . . .	96	145	...	...	Patna . . .	203	157	...	...
Noakhally . . .	55	102	...	...	Pooree . . .	67	28	...	...
Chittagong . . .	...	...	33	71	Mozufferpore . .	118	79	...	...
Hooghly . . .	23	61	...	...	Beerbhoom . . .	66	31	...	...
Backergunge . . .	...	...	73	109	Burdwan . . .	87	52	...	...
Nuddea . . .	...	...	19	41	Noakhally . . .	...	...	81	46
Chittagong . . .	15	46	...	...	Patna . . .	...	...	100	66
Cuttack . . .	15	42	...	...	Rungpore . . .	...	...	41	10
Rajshahye . . .	39	65	...	...	Bankura . . .	...	...	41	13
Lohardugga . . .	73	99	...	...	Howrah . . .	57	33	...	...

No appeals from the orders of the Magistrates in the new district of Khulna were preferred during the past year to the Sessions Judge of Jessore. The Sessions Judge of Mymensingh is unable to account for the increase in the institutions of appeals in his Court, beyond stating that, in 1882, the number of 1st class Magistrates employed in the district, exclusive of the District Magistrate, was ordinarily 7, one of whom was stationed at the newly established sub-division of Netrokona; whereas, in 1881, only 5 such Magistrates were ordinarily employed. The Sessions Judge adds that a large number of appeals came from the new sub-division. The District Magistrate of Chittagong reports that the increase in the number of appeals filed in his Court is due, partly to the necessary increase in the employment of Second Class Magistrates, but chiefly to the fact that one of these Magistrates was prematurely invested with second class powers, and his decisions offered a good opportunity to the Barristers who now practise in the district.

Results of appeals as affecting persons.

See Statement 6.

The results with regard to the appellants in the Courts of Session and in Magistrates' Courts, during the past two years, are separately shown in the following table:—

	Courts of Session.		Magistrates' Courts.	
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
Appeals rejected	903	1,011	192	228
Sentences confirmed	2,598	2,648	1,622	1,551
„ enhanced	68	27	76	36
„ reduced or altered	706	752	396	388
„ annulled or proceedings quashed .	1,326	1,284	915	833
New trial or further enquiry ordered . .	24	62	53	28
Otherwise disposed of	3	3	2	...

The appeals of 17·2 per cent. of the appellants in the Courts of Session were summarily rejected in the past, as compared with 16 per cent. in the

previous, year. In the Courts of Magistrates the proportion was 7·4 per cent. in 1882, as compared with 5·9 per cent. in 1881.

The results of admitted appeals were as follows:—

	Percentage.			
	Courts of Session.		Magistrates' Courts.	
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
Order of Lower Court affirmed .	54·98	55·44	52·93	54·69
" " " modified .	16·39	16·32	15·41	14·95
" " " set aside .	28·05	26·88	29·86	29·38
New trial ordered . . .	·51	1·30	1·73	·98
Otherwise disposed of . . .	·07	·06	·07	...

Number of appellants. *See Table O.*

The number of persons who appealed to the Appellate Courts in the interior was 8,907 in the year under report, as compared with 8,733 in 1881.

Ratio of appellants to persons having an appeal.

The ratio of persons appealing to persons having a right to appeal was 18·2 per cent. in the past, as compared with 18·5 per cent. in the previous, year. The ratio was highest in Pubna (44·2 per cent.), Furreedpore (42·7 per cent.), Mymensingh (40·4 per cent.), Lohardugga (37·5 per cent.), Backergunge (36·9 per cent.), Tipperah (33·9 per cent.), and Dacca (32·7 per cent.); and lowest in Howrah (2·2 per cent.), Darjeeling (4·2 per cent.), Patna (7·3 per cent.), Dinagepore (8·4 per cent.), and Pooree and Manbhoom (9 per cent. in each).

Appellants who were unsuccessful.

The decision of the Lower Court was affirmed in the appeals of 5,440 persons, or 61·4 per cent. of those whose appeals were decided in the past year. The proportion for 1881 was 59·8 per cent.

The proportion of unsuccessful appellants was greatest in Singhbhoom (90 per cent.), Pooree (83·8 per cent.), Balasore (78·6 per cent.), Darjeeling (75·5 per cent.), Beerbhoom (75 per cent.), Shahabad (73·3 per cent.), Rungpore (72·7 per cent.), Chumparun (72·2 per cent.), Cuttack (71·1 per cent.), and Mozufferpore (70·3 per cent.) The districts, where the appellants met with the greatest success, were Nuddea (where only 47·1 per cent. of the decisions were affirmed), Rajshahye (47·6 per cent.), and Burdwan (48·1 per cent.)

SUPERINTENDENCE, REFERENCE AND REVISION.

X.—THE HIGH COURT.

The following table shows the number of cases arising in the Lower Provinces of Bengal dealt with by the High Court as a Court of reference during the past year:—

	Pending from 1881.	Filed in 1882.	Decided in 1882.	Pending in 1882.
Reference under Section 263, Act X of 1872 .	1	18	16	3
" " 287, " .	7	47	46	7
" " 240, Act IV of 1877 .	...	1	1	...
Total .	8	66	63	10

Besides the above, the case of one person, who, though not insane, could not be made to understand the proceedings, was referred to the High Court under Section 186 of the Criminal Procedure Code. This case was disposed of during the year with the result that the accused person was convicted and sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

The following statement shows the districts from which the references were made and decided under Section 263 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and the nature of the orders passed :—

Result of references under Section 263, Criminal Procedure Code.

	Number of persons in respect of whom the finding of the Jury was	
	Reversed or modified.	Confirmed.
Burdwan	...	2
Dacca	2	...
Hooghly	1[1]	2[1]
Howrah	...	2
Moorshedabad	1	..
Nuddea	1	1
Patna	...	10
24-Pergunnahs	2	3
	7	20

These figures show that in 23·3 per cent. of the persons whose cases came under consideration, the reference made by the Sessions Judge was justified by the result.

References under Section 287, Criminal Procedure Code.

The sentence of death was confirmed in 30 out of the 46 references under Section 287 of the Criminal Procedure Code, which were heard and determined during the past year. In 2 cases the prisoners were acquitted, in 9 cases a different sentence was passed, and 5 cases were ordered to be retried. In 5 of these cases, the accused persons did not appeal to the High Court, and in 4 out of the 5 the orders of the Sessions Judge were confirmed, a new trial being ordered in the remaining case.

As affecting persons, the results of such references during each of the past two years were as follows :—

	Number of persons			
	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Re-trial ordered.	Died.
1881	5	63	...	...
1882	3	43	5	1

The sentence of death was confirmed in the cases of 30 persons in the past, as compared with 54 in the previous year. In the cases of 10 persons it was commuted to a sentence of transportation for life, the corresponding number in the previous year having been 8. In the case of 2 persons it was commuted to a sentence of transportation for a term, and in the case of one person to a sentence of rigorous imprisonment for ten years, these persons having been convicted by the High Court of a minor offence.

Districts from which references were received.

The largest number of references under Section 287 of the Criminal Procedure Code was received during the past year from the following Sessions Courts: Rungpore (5), Rajshahye (4), and Cuttack, Midnapore, Mymensingh Sarun, and 24-Pergunnahs (3 from each). The number of persons in respect of whom sentence of death was confirmed by the High Court in each of these districts was as follows: Rungpore (3), and Rajshahye, Cuttack, Midnapore, Mymensingh, Sarun, and 24-Pergunnahs (2 each).

The following statement shows the number of cases relating to the Lower Provinces of Bengal dealt with during the past year by the High Court under its powers of revision :—

	Remaining over from 1881.	Filed in 1882.	Decided in 1882.	Pending at the close of 1882.
Cases referred under Section. 296	16	241	250	7
Cases dealt with under Section 294	14	277	280	11
Total	30	518	530	18

[1] Besides these, there were 3 persons in whose case the High Court disagreed with both the Sessions Judge and Jury.

Besides the above, there were 12 cases brought on to the file of the High Court under Section 147 of Act X of 1877, 4 of these having been brought on the file in 1881; all these 12 cases were decided during the year, the results being that, in 9 cases, the orders of the Magistrates were confirmed, and in the remaining 3 cases, they were reversed.

Of the cases coming before the High Court under Section 294 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 261 were cases decided by Magistrates, and 16 were cases decided by Sessions Judges.

Result of revision as affecting cases.

The following statement shows the result as affecting cases of the proceedings on revision:—

Courts whose orders were the subject of revision	Affirmed.	Reversed.	Varied.	New trial ordered.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.
Courts of Session	6	...	5	2	6	19
District Magistrates	11	12	1	...	1	25
Other Magistrates	278	140	28	30	10	486
Total	295	152	34	32	17	530

In 55·6 per cent. the order of the Lower Court was upheld, while it was reversed in only 28·6 per cent.

Result of revision as affecting persons.

The following statement shows in detail the results of proceedings on revision, as affecting persons, during each of the past two years:—

	1881.	1882.
Applications rejected	395	319
Orders confirmed	254	322
Sentences enhanced	2	4
„ reduced or altered	42	46
„ reversed or quashed	325	361
New trial or further enquiry ordered	41	50

The orders of the Court of Session were set aside in respect of one person only in a case in which 3 persons were implicated.

XI.—SUBORDINATE COURTS.

Application for revision.
See Table N.

The following statement shows the number of applications for revision preferred, disposed of, and pending in the Courts of District Magistrates and of Sessions Judges, during each of the past two years:—

	Preferred.		Disposed of.		Pending.	
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
Courts of Session	777	770	771	808	72	33
District Magistrates	837	996	823	992	47	50
Total	1,614	1,766	1,594	1,800	119	83

Number of applicants for revision.
See Table O.

The number of persons who applied for revision to the Courts in the interior was 2,590 in the past, as compared with 2,339 in the previous, year.

Applicants who were unsuccessful.

The applications of 1,841 persons were rejected, being 70 per cent. of the number whose applications were determined. The District Magistrate of Mymensingh reports that there is a habit in that district of petitioning the District Magistrate for a rehearing in a large number of cases in which complaints are rejected, or persons discharged. Most of these applications, the Magistrate states, are made quite unnecessarily, and he attributes the practice to the existence of a large crowd of needy *mukhtyars* who have recourse to this device, amongst others, to make a little more money.

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XII.—FINANCIAL.

The High Court. See Table 8.

In the Civil Report a statement has been given showing the total receipts and charges of the Appellate Branch of the High Court. On the Criminal side, the amount of Court-fees realized during the past year was Rs. 1,933. An exact account of the charges on that side of the Court cannot be given. Including the salaries of two Judges, and of the officers exclusively employed in the Department, and a share of the salary of those, a part of whose time is devoted to the criminal business of the Court, the charges amounted to Rs. 1,33,302, as shown below :—

	Rs.
Salary of Judges	1,00,000
Salary of Establishment	33,012
Postage of covers	290
TOTAL	1,33,302

	Rs.
Charges	1,33,302
Receipts	1,933
	1,31,369

The net result, as shown in the margin, is an excess of expenditure amounting to Rs. 1,31,369.

Presidency Magistrates' Courts.

The total receipts of the Presidency Magistrates' Courts during the past year amounted to Rs. 68,113 and the total charges to Rs. 51,487, the net result being a surplus of Rs. 16,626.

Courts in the interior.

The following statement shows the receipts of the Criminal Courts in the interior in detail :—

	Stamps.		In cash or Special Stamps.		
	Process fees.	Other fees.	Fines.	Copying and comparing fees.	Miscellaneous.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Magistrates' Courts	1,75,036	2,18,329	5,57,892	43,750	1,03,576
Courts of Session	88	3,438	5,596	4,053	105
TOTAL	1,75,124	2,21,767	5,63,488	47,803	1,03,681

Details of charges.

The following are the details of the charges of the Criminal Courts in the interior :—

	Salaries of judicial officers.	Establishment.			Contingent.	
		Process, servers.	Salaried, copying and comparing clerks.	Others.	Fees paid to copyists not on the fixed establishment.	Other contingencies and refunds.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Magistrates' Courts	11,91,466	89,356	4,736	3,40,825	21,966	2,13,939
Courts of Session	3,23,138	2,820	572	30,186	1,981	20,575
TOTAL	15,14,604	92,176	5,308	3,71,011	23,947	2,34,514

The principle referred to in the reports for previous years, for determining the amount to be charged to the Criminal Department on account of the salaries of judicial officers, has been observed in preparing the returns for the past year.

The following figures show the receipts and charges of the Copying Department of the Criminal Courts :—

	Rs.	Rs.
Copying and comparing fees deposited by parties	...	47,803
Deduct—		
Salary of copying and comparing clerks	5,308	
Fees paid to copyists not on the fixed establishment	23,947	
		29,255
Surplus		18,548

There was, therefore, a surplus of Rs. 18,548 in the past, as compared with a surplus of Rs. 18,146 in the previous, year. Besides the surplus shown above, there were probably "expedition fees" realized during the year. These fees, as stated in the Report for 1881, are shown in the accounts as miscellaneous receipts.

The receipts and charges on account of the service of process, in the Criminal Courts in Bengal, are shown in the margin. The corresponding figures for 1881 showed a deficit of Rs. 4,313 in the Courts of Session and a surplus of Rs. 82,127 in the Courts of Magistrates.

	Receipts.	Charges.	Results + or —
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Magistrates' Courts .	1,75,036	89,356	+ 85,680
Courts of Session . .	88	2,820	— 2,732
	1,75,124	92,176	

The following is an abstract of the results in all Courts :—

	Receipts.	Charges.	Results + or —
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
High Court	1,933	1,33,302	—1,31,369
Presidency Magistrates . .	68,113	51,487	+16,626
Courts of Session . . .	13,280	3,79,272	—3,65,992
Magistrates' Courts . .	10,98,583	18,62,288	—7,63,705
TOTAL .	11,81,909	24,26,349	—12,44,440

The general result for all Courts is an excess of expenditure over receipts amounting to Rs. 12,44,440. This result is contributed by all classes of Courts, the following Courts being the only exceptions, *viz.*, the Courts of the Presidency Magistrates, where, as shown above, the receipts exceeded the expenditure by Rs. 16,626, and the Courts of the Magistrates of the Chupra and Gopalgunj Sub-divisions in Sarun, where the excess receipts amounted to Rs. 27,510.

As stated in previous reports, charges on account of leave or pensionary allowances, or expenditure incurred by other Departments on account of the Criminal Courts, such as the cost of buildings, printing, stationery, &c., have not been included, so that the actual deficit is greater than that shown in this Report.

ANNUAL STATEMENTS (CRIMINAL).

CONTENTS.

	Pages.
Provincial Statements A to S	41 to 62
Imperial Statements 1 to 7	64 to 79

A.

Showing the total number of offences reported, of cases struck off as false, and of true cases in 1881 and 1882.

Description of Offences.	Number of offences reported.		Number of cases in which complaint was rejected.		Number of other cases struck off as false.		Cases returned as true.	
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
Offences against the State and relating to the army and navy, Chapters VI and VII of the Indian Penal Code	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...
Offences against the public tranquillity, Chapter VIII	2,673	2,872	177	263	183	204	2,313	2,405
Offences relating to public servants, Chapters IX and X	4,577	4,927	119	90	32	36	4,426	4,801
Offences against public justice and false evidence, Chapter XI	3,155	3,110	61	99	22	31	3,072	2,980
Offences relating to coin, stamps, and weights and measures, Chapters XII and XIII	432	440	3	4	6	12	423	424
Offences affecting public health, &c., and religion, Chapters XIV and XV	6,462	6,808	51	35	42	33	6,369	6,740
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI	71,841	74,143	10,104	11,343	3,940	4,040	57,797	58,760
Offences against property, Chapter XVII	76,072	78,706	8,377	10,294	7,213	7,227	60,482	61,185
Miscellaneous offences under the Penal Code, Chapters XVIII to XXII	7,105	7,712	1,991	2,275	171	229	4,943	5,208
Total Offences under the Penal Code	172,317	178,720	20,883	24,404	11,609	11,813	139,825	142,503
Offences under Special Laws	71,077	74,055	1,272	1,596	402	663	69,403	71,796
GRAND TOTAL	243,394	252,775	22,155	26,000	12,011	12,476	209,228	214,299

A 1.

Showing the total number of cases brought to trial, with the results of trial, in 1881 and 1882.

Description of Offences.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.		Number of persons.				Percentage convicted.	
			Acquitted or discharged.		Convicted.			
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
Offences against the State and relating to the army and navy, Chapters VI and VII of the Indian Penal Code	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against the public tranquillity, Chapter VIII	2,129	2,137	3,073	2,902	6,322	5,910	67·	67·1
Offences relating to public servants, Chapters IX and X	4,113	4,506	2,281	2,281	4,686	4,993	67·2	68·6
Offences against public justice and false evidence, Chapter XI.	2,903	2,805	1,656	1,791	2,051	1,836	55·3	50·6
Offences relating to coin, stamps, and weights and measures, Chapters XII and XIII	407	397	165	153	325	332	66·3	68·4
Offences affecting public health, &c., and religion, Chapters XIV and XV	6,253	6,546	515	887	8,482	9,044	94·2	91·
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI	28,879	29,110	21,053	20,734	21,261	21,016	50·2	50·
Offences against property, Chapter XVII	32,198	32,615	21,663	22,408	24,426	24,817	52·9	52·5
Miscellaneous offences under the Penal Code, Chapters XVIII to XXII	2,854	3,117	2,614	2,689	1,232	1,466	32·	35·2
Total Offences under the Penal Code	79,736	81,233	53,020	53,845	68,785	69,414	56·4	56·3
Offences under Special Laws	64,819	61,145	12,294	12,448	74,987	72,487	85·9	85·3
GRAND TOTAL	144,555	142,378	65,314	66,293	143,772	141,901	68·7	68·1

B.

Giving details of comparative Table A for each District.

DISTRICTS.	Number of offences reported.		Number of cases in which complaint was rejected under Section 147, Criminal Procedure Code.		Number of other cases struck off as false.		Cases returned as true.		Percentage of cases accepted as true.	
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
Backergunge	8,811	8,500	1,598	1,878	281	324	6,932	6,298	78·6	74·
Beerbhoom	3,091	2,724	314	278	132	148	2,645	2,298	85·5	84·3
Bhaugulpore	5,215	4,672	297	510	632	467	4,286	3,695	82·1	79·
Monghyr	4,850	4,882	254	249	217	153	4,379	4,480	90·2	91·7
Burdwan	5,812	5,437	766	622	199	172	4,847	4,643	83·4	85·3
Bankura	2,086	1,627	233	159	347	84	1,506	1,384	72·2	85·
Chittagong	3,488	4,321	529	987	84	202	2,875	3,132	82·4	72·4
Cuttack	5,089	5,478	1,115	1,068	151	427	3,823	3,983	75·1	72·7
Pooree	3,459	3,578	536	571	168	103	2,755	2,904	79·9	81·1
Balasore	2,852	2,945	380	374	258	302	2,214	2,269	77·6	77·
Dacca	8,561	9,021	1,277	1,276	265	478	7,019	7,267	81·9	80·5
Dinagepore	3,181	3,350	422	368	115	109	2,644	2,873	83·1	85·7
Darjeeling	1,984	2,716	61	67	138	108	1,785	2,541	89·9	93·5
Furreedpore	6,248	6,984	383	275	209	435	5,656	6,274	90·5	89·8
Gya	5,414	6,909	132	176	698	409	4,584	6,324	84·6	91·5
Hooghly	7,924	8,817	643	912	350	348	6,931	7,557	87·4	85·7
Howrah	7,523	7,045	534	741	148	73	6,841	6,231	90·9	88·4
Jessore	7,167	6,021	409	678	478	301	6,280	5,042	87·6	83·7
Khoolna	...	2,541	...	181	...	139	...	2,221	...	87·4
Midnapore	8,584	7,996	538	688	461	425	7,585	6,883	88·3	86·
Moorshedabad	5,854	5,877	422	304	175	103	5,257	5,470	89·8	93·
Mymensingh	9,267	11,698	1,684	2,574	355	381	7,228	8,743	77·9	74·7
Noakhally	4,310	4,314	451	549	113	139	3,746	3,626	86·9	84·
Nuddea	7,653	6,903	1,179	1,084	456	331	6,018	5,488	78·6	79·5
Patna	10,695	9,850	161	313	514	429	10,020	9,108	93·7	92·5
Pubna	3,430	3,864	467	421	399	187	2,564	3,256	74·7	84·2
Bogra	1,967	1,873	116	64	42	39	1,799	1,770	91·9	94·5
Purneah	5,380	5,018	663	911	132	102	4,585	4,005	85·2	79·8
Rajshahye	2,598	3,241	154	153	333	573	2,111	2,515	81·2	77·5
Maldah	1,807	1,748	111	134	350	442	1,346	1,172	74·4	67·
Rungpore	4,577	3,962	1,088	1,033	174	71	3,315	2,858	72·4	77·9
Julpigoree	1,797	1,780	198	305	117	143	1,482	1,332	82·4	74·8
Sarun	4,523	5,196	593	546	591	904	3,339	3,746	73·8	72·
Chumparun	3,834	4,039	385	683	266	260	3,183	3,096	83·	76·6
Shahabad	5,027	6,671	349	687	286	664	4,392	5,320	87·3	79·9
Tipperah	8,823	8,794	816	1,094	360	153	7,647	7,547	86·6	85·8
Mozufferpore	3,378	4,005	518	543	225	294	2,635	3,168	78·	79·1
Durbhungah	3,262	3,896	134	209	259	177	2,869	3,510	87·9	90·
24-Pergunnahs	17,358	16,774	1,132	1,126	1,018	1,441	15,208	14,207	87·6	84·6
Hazareebagh	2,465	2,500	300	208	138	122	2,027	2,170	82·2	86·8
Lohardugga	2,628	2,780	290	399	71	33	2,267	2,348	86·2	84·4
Manbhoom	2,664	2,885	523	590	145	150	1,996	2,145	74·9	74·3
Singhbhoom	318	385	...	12	3	6	315	367	99·	95·3
TOTAL	214,944	223,617	22,155	26,000	11,853	12,351	180,936	185,266	84·1	82·8
Calcutta	28,450	29,158	...	...	158	125	28,292	29,033	99·4	99·5
GRAND TOTAL	243,394	252,775	22,155	26,000	12,011	12,476	209,228	214,299	85·9	84·7

B 1.

Giving details of comparative Table A 1 for each District.

DISTRICTS.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.		Number of persons: Acquitted or discharged.		Number of persons: Convicted.		Percentage convicted.	
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
Backergunge	4,298	3,815	2,958	2,341	6,346	5,593	68·2	70·4
Beerbhoom	1,563	1,440	788	772	1,359	1,168	63·	60·
Bhaugulpore	3,197	2,709	1,051	954	2,934	2,465	73·6	72·
Monghyr	2,909	3,176	1,619	1,672	2,923	3,076	64·3	64·
Burdwan	3,899	3,665	2,600	2,021	3,120	3,062	54·5	60·2
Bankura	1,140	1,069	620	651	1,174	1,027	65·4	61·2
Chittagong	1,432	1,939	1,136	1,301	1,280	2,173	52·9	62·5
Cuttack	2,454	2,633	1,211	1,320	2,235	3,113	64·8	70·2
Pooree	1,734	1,823	968	1,125	1,994	1,933	67·3	63·2
Balasore	1,328	1,510	724	763	1,150	1,293	61·3	62·8
Dacca	4,312	4,562	2,011	1,992	3,987	4,262	66·4	68·1
Dinagepore	1,612	1,772	1,029	953	1,249	1,286	54·8	57·4
Darjeeling	1,530	2,080	364	636	1,613	1,987	81·5	75·7
Furreedpore	2,440	2,816	1,641	1,784	2,900	3,408	63·8	65·6
Gya	2,632	2,774	1,436	1,758	2,273	2,274	61·2	56·3
Hooghly	5,225	5,567	2,131	2,441	4,904	5,001	69·7	67·1
Howrah	6,199	5,338	1,654	1,633	5,846	5,053	77·9	75·5
Jessore	3,441	3,262	2,261	2,417	3,239	2,992	58·8	55·3
Khoolna	...	1,354	...	995	...	1,342	...	57·4
Midnapore	4,302	4,040	2,668	2,514	3,432	3,147	56·2	55·5
Moorshedabad	3,580	3,626	2,337	2,019	3,284	3,320	58·4	62·1
Mymensingh	3,766	4,588	2,367	2,497	3,100	4,146	56·7	62·4
Noakhally	1,721	1,685	1,005	1,019	1,571	1,468	60·9	59·
Nuddea	3,665	3,540	2,072	2,280	3,217	3,049	60·8	57 1
Patna	8,143	7,649	2,586	2,210	7,574	7,328	74·5	76·8
Pubna	1,518	1,782	1,194	1,387	1,504	1,700	55·7	55·1
Bogra	982	1,100	630	714	983	1,075	60·9	60·
Purneah	2,171	1,841	1,175	1,152	2,230	1,657	65·4	58·9
Rajshahye	1,503	1,767	1,040	1,098	1,558	1,842	59·9	62·6
Maldah	1,114	1,172	624	604	1,006	1,002	61·7	62·3
Rungpore	2,341	1,897	1,280	1,205	2,078	1,448	61·8	54·5
Julpigoree	988	1,017	642	601	741	812	53·6	57 4
Sarun	1,764	2,363	1,275	1,432	1,609	2,317	55·7	61·8
Chumparun	1,799	1,837	994	882	1,370	1,472	57·9	62·5
Shahabad	2,977	3,153	2,079	2,081	2,942	2,833	58·5	57·6
Tipperah	2,913	2,999	1,958	1,851	2,748	2,732	58·3	59·6
Mozufferpore	1,717	2,122	961	1,128	1,579	1,972	62·1	63·6
Durbhungah	1,741	2,273	1,123	917	1,633	3,046	59·2	76·8
24-Pergunnahs	11,135	10,533	4,954	4,919	11,047	10,740	69·	68·5
Hazareebagh	1,419	1,411	914	1,040	1,282	1,331	61·1	56·1
Lohardugga	2,025	1,977	1,226	1,123	2,070	1,952	62·8	63·4
Manbhoom	1,291	1,460	999	941	1,342	1,487	57·3	61·2
Singhbhoom	180	259	132	134	185	284	58·3	67·9
TOTAL	116,105	119,345	62,337	63,277	110,611	114,668	63·9	64·4
Calcutta	28,450	23,033	2,977	3,016	33,161	27,233	91·7	90·
GRAND TOTAL	144,555	142,378	65,314	66,293	143,772	141,901	68·7	68·1

C.

Showing the number of offences of each class returned as true in 1881 and 1882.

DISTRICTS.	Offences against the State and relating to army and navy, Chapters VI and VII, Indian Penal Code.		Offences against the public tranquillity, Chapter VIII.		Offences by or relating to public servants, Chapters IX and X.		Offences against public justice and false evidence, Chapter XI.		Offences relating to coin, stamps, and weights and measures, Chapters XII and XIII.		Offences affecting public health, &c., and religion, Chapters XIV and XV.		Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI.		Offences against property, Chapter XVII.		Miscellaneous offences under the Penal Code, Chapters XVIII to XXII		Total offences under the Penal Code.		Offences under Special Laws.		GRAND TOTAL.	
	1881	1882.	1881	1882.	1881	1882	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
Backergunge	...	...	173	149	200	167	130	103	7	8	15	34	2,205	2,114	1,662	1,395	285	171	4,696	4,141	2,246	2,157	6,932	6,298
Beerbhoom	.	.	10	8	50	16	55	32	14	1	27	23	1,085	909	887	715	71	56	2,179	1,760	466	538	2,645	2,298
Bhaugulpore	...	..	38	16	101	65	69	55	5	7	677	56	754	726	1,210	1,161	32	19	2,876	2,105	1,410	1,590	4,286	3,695
Monghyr		...	53	49	98	57	84	83	5	3	101	121	835	824	1,606	1,371	51	58	2,835	2,566	1,544	1,914	4,379	4,480
Burdwan	...		34	30	89	175	61	52	8	5	25	67	1,812	1,514	1,097	1,145	96	96	3,222	3,044	1,625	1,559	4,847	4,643
Bankura	..	...	48	29	61	34	45	35	3	2	1	6	355	609	700	500	22	28	1,235	1,243	271	141	1,506	1,384
Chittagong		...	37	53	52	92	43	67	3	11	40	32	1,204	1,050	754	738	124	133	2,257	2,175	618	957	2,875	3,132
Cuttack	...	.	13	29	177	39	39	41	12	16	21	31	1,361	1,333	1,352	1,225	63	67	3,038	2,781	785	1,202	3,823	3,983
Pooree	.	..	12	20	43	34	40	64	12	6	42	21	761	781	1,231	1,248	43	79	2,184	2,253	571	651	2,755	2,904
Balasore	...	...	6	17	54	60	49	68	19	21	7	9	723	574	974	945	36	31	1,868	1,735	346	544	2,214	2,269
Dacca	...	.	182	120	125	251	148	164	19	8	78	103	3,130	3,246	1,802	1,511	272	245	5,756	5,648	1,263	1,619	7,019	7,267
Dinagepore	.	...	15	8	82	218	58	58	4	7	4	14	809	748	1,282	1,239	144	143	2,398	2,435	246	438	2,644	2,873
Darjeeling	...	...	10	14	19	26	33	38	5	5	123	145	169	294	656	771	40	68	1,055	1,361	730	1,180	1,785	3,541
Furreedpore	...	...	111	127	141	228	156	79	9	1	4	33	2,860	2,879	1,399	1,774	158	119	4,838	5,240	818	1,034	5,656	6,274
Gya	...	...	50	96	121	160	52	84	8	11	14	10	765	1,267	2,505	3,354	29	53	3,544	5,035	1,040	1,289	4,584	6,324
Hooghly	...	...	47	60	127	120	91	42	13	8	38	77	1,992	2,074	1,585	1,640	150	214	4,043	4,445	2,888	3,112	6,931	7,557
Howrah	..		22	38	74	71	85	47	17	12	42	64	891	1,170	884	870	64	103	2,079	2,375	4,762	3,856	6,841	6,231
Jessore	...	...	175	125	177	199	87	129	9	16	79	102	2,626	2,060	2,162	1,544	180	170	5,495	4,445	785	697	6,280	5,948
Khoolna	...	...		57		86		47		4	...	46	...	952	..	568	...	53	.	1,833	...	388	..	2,221
Midnapore	...	..	46	42	263	337	155	158	15	24	38	159	2,658	2,188	2,663	2,347	229	230	6,087	5,685	1,518	1,198	7,585	6,883
Moorshedabad	...	...	78	65	96	123	101	82	10	5	114	110	1,634	1,687	1,647	1,599	202	131	3,866	3,802	1,391	1,668	5,257	5,470
Mymensingh	...	...	107	287	319	315	105	126	12	12	50	42	3,099	3,344	2,197	3,047	336	442	6,946	7,615	1,012	1,128	7,228	8,743
Noakhally	...	...	63	56	216	123	149	111	11	16	13	22	1,874	1,753	711	824	136	173	3,173	3,078	573	548	3,746	3,626
Noddea	..	.	70	88	154	168	89	101	23	14	53	61	1,757	1,565	2,409	2,211	84	96	4,668	4,306	1,350	1,182	6,018	5,488
Patna	.	...	28	19	87	49	93	77	9	18	24	69	1,227	1,220	2,154	1,853	56	40	3,678	3,345	6,342	5,763	10,020	9,108
Pubna	.	...	103	113	70	74	51	53	2	3	25	64	1,053	1,311	759	1,056	90	132	2,143	2,806	421	450	2,564	3,256
Bogra	...	.	40	19	26	43	16	23	1	9	11	32	562	807	819	868	81	72	1,556	1,573	243	197	1,799	1,770
Purneah	...	..	40	26	93	87	48	30	8	5	24	14	1,227	1,091	2,204	1,841	120	87	3,784	3,181	631	824	4,586	4,005
Rajshahye	...	.	60	62	30	46	33	43	5	7	21	17	445	407	1,052	1,295	36	50	1,682	1,927	429	588	2,111	2,515
Maldah	...	..	11	13	45	63	42	39	4	5	4	5	200	295	738	502	23	18	1,127	931	219	241	1,346	1,172
Rungpore		...	14	25	160	101	67	71	23	6	32	18	1,039	987	1,333	1,089	106	139	2,774	2,436	541	422	3,315	2,858
Julpigoree	.	...	11	21	24	42	32	23	1	1	11	48	373	296	788	663	89	70	1,329	1,164	153	168	1,482	1,332
Sarun	...	...	37	28	47	67	28	43	...	3	18	16	9 6	833	1,696	1,730	18	31	2,740	2,751	599	995	3,339	3,746
Chumparun	.	...	16	24	57	93	65	63	2	1	4	4	761	698	1,678	1,486	49	43	2,632	2,412	551	684	3,183	3,096
Shahabad	..	..	68	47	211	241	128	75	7	6	68	55	2,013	2,515	1,157	1,453	57	40	3,709	4,432	683	888	4,392	5,320
Tipperah	...		194	118	161	138	60	79	9	8	24	26	3,980	3,693	2,212	2,440	199	214	6,819	6,716	798	831	7,617	7,547
Mozufferpore	...	...	24	36	48	56	63	52	1	1	12	11	449	593	1,293	1,243	18	18	1,908	2,010	727	1,158	2,635	3,168
Durbhungah	..	...	31	18	33	66	56	84	2	1	11	44	548	506	1,460	1,496	29	32	2,170	2,246	699	1,264	2,869	3,510
24-Pergunnahs	...	...	67	66	136	235	144	146	39	74	287	298	4,828	4,623	2,636	2,777	796	846	8,933	9,065	6,275	5,142	15,208	14,207
Hazareebagh	..	..	13	13	64	76	53	32	9	6	13	30	389	282	1 192	1,405	28	41	1,760	1,885	267	285	2,027	2,170
Lohardugga	...	...	21	11	[illegible]	101	54	80	14	7	5	15	421	478	939	985	34	51	1 609	1,728	658	620	2,267	2,348
Manbhoom	...	...	23	16	154	146	60	53	5	5	15	10	331	453	1,055	978	47	60	1,690	1,721	306	424	1,996	2,145
Singhbhoom	...	...	2	1	5	4	5	6	..	...	2	..	86	94	151	132	26	26	277	263	38	104	315	367
TOTAL	..	...	2,193	2,258	4,404	4,792	3,021	2,939	383	389	2,217	2,164	56,278	56,842	58,673	59,254	4,739	4,990	131,908	133,628	49,028	51,638	180,936	185,266
Calcutta	...	...	120	147	22	9	51	41	40	35	4,152	4,576	1,519	1,918	1,809	1,931	204	218	7,917	8,875	20,375	20,158	28,292	29,033
GRAND TOTAL	..	...	2,313	2,405	4,426	4,801	3,072	2,980	423	424	6,369	6,740	57,797	58,760	60,482	61,185	4,943	5,208	139,825	142,503	69,403	71,796	209,228	214,299

D.

Showing in detail for each class the number of persons convicted in 1881 and 1882.

DISTRICTS.	Offences against the State and relating to the army and navy, Chapters VI and VII, Indian Penal Code.		Offences against the public tranquillity, Chapter VIII.		Offences by or relating to public servants, Chapters IX and X.		Offences against public justice and false evidence, Chapter XI.		Offences relating to coin, stamps, and weights and measures, Chapters XII and XIII.		Offences affecting public health, &c., and religion, Chapters XIV and XV.		Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI.		Offences against property, Chapter XVII.		Miscellaneous offences under the Penal Code, Chapters XVIII to XXII.		Total offences under the Penal Code.		Offences under Special Laws.		GRAND TOTAL.	
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
Backergunge	...	...	481	355	218	157	64	78	7	4	10	27	745	803	544	502	11	15	2,080	1,741	4,266	3,852	6,346	5,593
Beerbhoom	...	...	71	11	37	20	46	26	12	1	45	43	339	245	397	338	9	5	956	689	403	479	1,359	1,168
Bhagulpore	...	...	105	61	93	77	43	42	3	4	695	74	323	316	494	516	12	7	1,768	1,097	1,166	1,368	2,934	2,465
Monghyr	...	...	129	108	96	59	51	51	2	3	155	270	303	256	674	609	14	15	1,424	1,371	1,499	1,705	2,923	3,076
Burdwan	...	...	172	58	142	225	29	28	10	4	58	106	513	500	435	487	24	21	1,373	1,426	1,747	1,636	3,120	3,062
Bankura	...	...	138	103	91	86	30	23	2	2	1	8	309	341	297	301	23	2	895	865	289	162	1,174	1,027
Chittagong	...	...	145	153	64	116	23	43	2	8	100	36	233	367	210	353	9	29	786	1,105	494	1,068	1,280	2,173
Cuttack	...	...	46	41	187	36	27	32	7	9	31	41	414	407	687	597	20	12	1,419	1,175	816	1,938	2,235	3,113
Pooree	...	...	54	99	62	31	26	28	9	5	67	81	269	215	639	582	21	29	1,147	1,070	847	863	1,994	1,933
Balasore	...	...	18	36	56	46	29	38	16	22	3	13	230	217	398	419	14	10	764	813	396	480	1,160	1,293
Dacca	...	...	320	351	122	268	97	59	16	7	107	121	1,215	1,024	891	822	35	45	2,803	2,697	1,184	1,565	3,987	4,262
Dinagepore	...	...	49	24	82	142	31	22	2	4	2	15	333	314	520	397	7	4	1,026	922	223	364	1,249	1,286
Darjeeling	...	...	36	30	17	22	26	20	5	3	120	143	139	181	477	467	16	24	836	889	777	1,098	1,613	1,987
Furreedpore	...	...	340	289	161	303	90	40	7	..	3	40	846	707	490	394	6	13	1,943	1,786	957	1,622	2,900	3,408
Gya	...	...	70	57	103	92	33	41	8	7	12	5	468	318	498	555	13	19	1,205	1,093	1,068	1,181	2,273	2,274
Hooghly	...	...	156	200	157	139	33	26	6	6	58	33	896	769	697	739	51	58	2,054	2,020	2,850	2,981	4,904	5,001
Howrah	...	...	58	30	63	114	44	18	9	7	40	120	317	373	637	549	22	30	1,190	1,241	4,656	3,812	5,846	5,053
Jessore	...	...	369	328	149	227	63	66	10	21	78	132	1,031	906	576	529	38	39	2,314	2,148	925	844	3,239	2,992
Khoolna	...	...	...	176	.	68	...	30	.	2	...	45	...	315	...	223	...	4	...	863	...	479	...	1,342
Midnapore	...	...	101	102	272	261	98	80	10	16	44	173	808	558	867	924	45	50	2,040	2,164	1,392	983	3,432	3,147
Moorshedabad	...	...	171	187	73	120	77	47	5	5	155	139	536	432	583	580	22	33	1,622	1,543	1,662	1,777	3,284	3,320
Mymensingh	...	...	196	389	261	358	70	77	14	12	23	76	1,116	1,339	695	1,018	19	48	2,402	3,317	698	829	3,100	4,146
Noakhally	...	...	229	213	244	146	88	71	12	22	46	33	344	341	306	343	17	9	1,286	1,177	285	291	1,571	1,468
Nuddea	...	...	276	204	133	120	56	72	13	5	65	80	567	724	989	891	24	31	2,124	2,127	1,093	922	3,217	3,049
Patna	...	...	70	46	86	55	43	37	10	11	17	67	572	462	565	667	27	15	1,390	1,358	6,184	5,970	7,574	7,328
Pubna	...	...	273	239	74	76	40	30	...	3	24	110	250	321	339	352	11	14	1,011	1,147	493	553	1,504	1,700
Bogra	...	...	122	73	22	43	13	13	1	3	18	38	198	332	345	396	7	10	726	898	257	177	983	1,075
Purneah	...	...	157	91	114	99	60	33	3	7	45	11	445	309	772	702	22	11	1,618	1,263	612	394	2,230	1,657
Rajshahye	...	...	127	151	30	58	20	44	5	10	35	50	290	370	500	537	24	16	1,021	1,236	537	606	1,558	1,842
Maldah	...	...	23	25	86	69	33	32	4	3	1	4	206	227	369	388	12	13	704	741	303	261	1,006	1,002
Rungpore	...	...	46	57	235	92	57	59	21	2	35	25	531	426	696	448	12	14	1,632	1,123	446	325	2,078	1,448
Julpigoree	...	...	23	61	45	28	15	18	1	1	10	44	186	165	308	298	18	15	606	630	135	182	741	812
Sarun	...	...	121	83	46	71	25	40	...	1	23	86	460	496	507	633	9	16	1,191	1,426	418	391	1,609	2,817
Chumparun	...	...	33	62	47	73	61	43	1	...	2	7	208	200	619	589	4	3	974	976	396	496	1,370	1,472
Shahabad	...	...	239	205	270	296	121	48	8	2	81	55	622	671	658	646	31	16	2,030	1,939	913	894	2,943	2,833
Tipperah	...	...	494	372	164	133	44	47	3	5	12	25	916	1,070	597	652	25	20	2,255	2,234	493	498	2,748	2,732
Mozufferpore	...	...	109	122	36	69	57	49	...	..	17	6	223	234	438	439	4	6	884	925	695	10,47	1,579	1,972
Durbhungah	...	...	54	45	28	66	32	73	1	1	16	115	164	189	480	488	4	13	779	990	854	2,056	1,633	3,046
24-Pergunnahs	...	...	314	199	134	167	78	77	36	63	318	340	1,950	2,144	1,272	1,199	396	560	4,472	4,747	6,645	5,990	11,047	10,740
Hazareebagh	...	...	25	17	91	70	32	29	6	2	25	61	235	185	600	539	9	12	1,023	1,015	259	316	1,282	1,331
Lohardugga	...	...	47	53	96	113	52	49	6	9	5	19	336	320	611	559	17	40	1,172	1,141	898	811	2,070	1,953
Manbhoom	...	...	76	41	206	155	56	33	6	9	16	44	248	238	296	466	11	17	915	1,003	427	484	1,342	1,487
Singhbhoom	...	...	26	11	3	10	4	7	...	...	1	...	39	35	46	96	17	20	136	181	49	103	185	284
TOTAL	...	...	6,002	5,495	4,669	4,988	2,016	1,817	300	310	2,628	3,009	20,158	20,012	23,008	23,301	1,135	1,380	59,916	60,312	50,695	54,356	110,611	114,668
Calcutta	...	...	320	415	17	5	35	19	25	23	5,854	6,035	1,103	1,004	1,418	1,516	97	86	8,869	9,102	24,292	18,131	33,161	27,233
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	6,322	5,910	4,686	4,993	2,051	1,836	325	332	8,482	9,044	21,261	21,016	24,426	24,817	1,232	1,466	68,785	69,414	74,987	72,487	143,772	141,901

E.

Showing the number of cases brought to trial during the year, disposed of and pending in the Courts of Session and the Courts of Magistrates in 1881 and 1882.

DISTRICTS.	Courts of Session.						Courts of Magistrates.					
	Brought to trial.		Disposed of.		Pending.		Brought to trial.		Disposed of.		Pending.	
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
Backergunge	53	62	56	61	8	9	4,301	3,817	4,318	3,810	102	101
Beerbhoom	29	25	29	28	3		1,561	1,432	1,563	1,438	19	13
Bhaugulpore	25	20	25	20	8	7	3,197	2,711	3,194	2,697	29	41
Monghyr	40	31	43	31	4	4	2,972	3,176	2,909	3,154	39	59
Burdwan	32	42	27	41	7	7	3,902	3,669	3,907	3,660	51	56
Bankura	37	30	32	31	8	7	1,140	1,069	1,152	1,044	18	42
Chittagong	28	26	26	24	7	8	1,436	1,942	1,410	1,968	70	43
Cuttack	27	25	24	27	5	3	2,458	2,643	2,440	2,640	50	53
Pooree	24	20	22	22	6	4	1,735	1,830	1,705	1,813	52	54
Balasore	21	23	20	23	3	8	1,328	1,510	1,320	1,491	39	51
Dacca	58	55	66	56	12	11	4,312	4,562	4,307	4,537	106	125
Dinagepore	37	22	36	27	5	2	1,615	1,774	1,584	1,756	49	64
Darjeeling	8	12	11	12	...	...	1,534	2,085	1,530	2,072	11	19
Furreedpore	50	29	51	32	11	3	2,440	2,816	2,469	2,723	89	177
Gya	52	58	47	59	9	7	2,635	2,776	2,645	2,768	56	62
Hooghly	51	40	55	44	12	8	5,229	5,568	5,197	5,525	73	110
Howrah	28	29	34	26	1	4	6,201	5,339	6,164	5,283	79	129
Jessore	52	55	47	47	14	13	3,441	3,262	3,428	3,290	97	39
Khoolna	...	22	.	22	..	...	...	1,397	...	1,339		58
Midnapore	88	98	89	89	13	22	4,311	4,048	4,339	4,015	104	130
Moorshedabad	51	41	52	38	3	6	3,585	3,630	3,577	3,617	82	92
Mymensingh	95	99	99	106	10	10	3,768	4,589	3,747	4,499	172	244
Noakhally	24	17	25	16	2	3	1,731	1,687	1,710	1,702	54	39
Nuddea	52	61	49	63	8	4	3,665	3,542	3,650	3,522	86	102
Patna	68	62	69	63	3	3	8,156	7,651	8,178	7,665	58	39
Pubna	15	21	14	22	3	2	1,522	1,737	1,447	1,771	122	79
Bogra	20	17	18	17	2	2	987	1,104	966	1,082	28	49
Purneah	28	20	29	21	3	2	2,174	1,846	2,147	1,847	45	41
Rajshahye	37	38	35	37	3	1	1,506	1,768	1,454	1,771	69	57
Maldah	14	14	16	14	...	...	1,119	1,172	1,134	1,159	13	26
Rungpore	51	46	49	53	11	4	2,362	1,897	2,343	1,899	69	58
Julpigoree	8	7	8	7	...	...	991	1,017	969	1,024	46	86
Sarun	61	47	61	55	13	5	1,768	2,365	1,798	2,339	34	56
Chumparun	25	49	26	44	...	1	1,804	1,839	1,804	1,822	47	58
Shahabad	48	46	51	42	2	6	2,083	3,164	2,092	3,155	76	81
Tipperah	40	32	34	42	10	...	2,918	3,000	2,902	2,925	97	167
Mozufferpore	42	31	40	33	5	2	1,718	2,142	1,704	2,149	40	[illegible]
Durbhungah	35	33	35	35	5	3	1,748	2,273	1,761	2,279	58	51
24-Pergunnahs	86	78	80	81	14	11	11,137	10,537	11,087	10,562	156	107
Hazareebagh	19	18	19	17	1	1	1,424	1,417	1,426	1,404	32	45
Lohardugga	34	29	50	29	1	1	2,069	2,017	2,093	1,993	48	66
Manbhoom	22	20	17	26	7	1	1,300	1,466	1,314	1,478	39	26
Singbhoom	1	2	1	2			182	261	180	257	3	5
TOTAL	1,614	1,552	1,615	1,585	240	190	116,305	119,547	115,964	118,944	2,607	2,982
Calcutta	57	67	57	66	4	5	28,450	23,033	28,445	23,028	46	48
GRAND TOTAL	1,671	1,619	1,672	1,651	244	195	144,755	142,580	144,409	141,972	2,653	3,030

F.

Showing the number of Persons concerned in cases decided under the miscellaneous provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code during 1882.

DISTRICTS.	Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under Chapter XVI, Section 209.	Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter XXVI.	Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XXVIII.	Non-attendance of Jurors or Assessors under Chapter XXIX, Section 414.	Contempts of Court under Chapter XXXII	Proceedings under Chapter XXXVII to prevent breach of the peace.	Proceedings under Chapter XXXVIII, security for good behaviour	Proceedings against local nuisances, Chapter XXXIX	Possession, Chapter XL.	Maintenance, Chapter XLI.	TOTAL.
	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons	Persons.	Persons	Persons	Cases.	Persons.	Persons
Backergunge	[illegible]	...	56	...	21	3,907	81	137	16	9	4,265
Beerbhoom	17	...	9	...	7	28	11	...	1	12	84
Bhaugulpore	21	...	6	...	4	12	14	2	1	2	61
Monghyr	26	2	63	...	15	54	58	21	13	12	260
Burdwan	16	...	16	...	2	116	10	400	8	41	601
Bankura	4	...	2	...	1	55	12	4	...	5	83
Chittagong	13	3	20	..	5	226	9	...	5	11	287
Cuttack	17	...	54	..	13	57	5	31	1	4	181
Pooree	12	.	9	.	7	6	8	1	2	4	47
Balasore	17	...	14	...	2	14	7	3	...	2	59
Dacca	116	2	55	1	14	146	58	25	5	34	451
Dinagepore	8	18	34	3	1	11	10	2	...	9	96
Darjeeling	2	...	36	...	1	11	44	...	4	...	94
Furreedpore	26	...	8	..	11	1,553	86	9	9	19	1,706
Gya	33	..	7	...	14	140	50	10	14	11	265
Hooghly	16	...	41	6	1	206	10	310	13	80	670
Howrah	18	...	44	...	4	136	11	3	4	22	238
Jessore	32	...	18	...	4	466	64	22	38	31	637
Khoolna	5	..	27	...	1	306	4	1	11	9	353
Midnapore	31	1	75	2	7	183	59	4	26	40	402
Moorshedabad	10	..	72	...	4	150	20	13	12	20	299
Mymensingh	42	...	50	12	3	349	37	24	9	23	540
Noakhally	39	...	68	2	25	20	29	...	...	3	206
Nuddea	34	.	41	..	5	236	46	62	5	26	470
Patna	20	...	4	3	3	148	56	9	18	18	261
Pubna	13	...	82	...	2	378	12	...	6	34	521
Bogra	2	..	18	...	3	27	23	...	2	27	100
Purneah	10	1	20	...	3	52	50	2	2	2	140
Rajshahye	5	1	17	...	..	24	17	4	1	19	87
Maldah	1	...	22	...	2	35	4	4	3	3	71
Rungpore	31	...	48	1	5	63	16	2	2	8	174
Julpigoree	4	..	39	...		22	16		42	5	88
Sarun	18	..	5	1	5	77	38	..	12	9	153
Chumparun	22	1	33	1	2	2	19	...	4	9	89
Shahabad	42	4	40	...	10	321	36	80	21	26	559
Tipperah	33	...	42	..	5	361	8	322	8	[illegible]	792
Mozufferpore	40	...	6	...	6	88	26	2	33	1	169
Durbhungah	14	1	16	...	7	85	19		14	4	146
24-Pergunnahs	54	...	51	...	11	319	21	[illegible]	35	62	598
Hazareebagh	12	1	1	...	2	..	2	[illegible]	1	1	19
Lohardugga	32	3	22	...	4	2	14		3	7	84
Man' oom	16	...	13	..	.	81	14		5	16	140
Singhbhoom	..	.	6			..		..	...		6
TOTAL	977	36	1,330	33	242	10,463	1,134	1,603	409	712	16,531
Calcutta	125	..	110	..	.	202	56	...	...	218	660
GRAND TOTAL	1,102	38	1,440	32	242	10,665	1,130	1,603	409	930	17,191

N B.—Besides these there were 7 cases for the restoration of abducted females under Chapter II, Section 17 of the Presidency Magistrates' Act

G.

Showing the results of Trials in the Courts of Session in 1882 (as affecting persons).

DISTRICTS.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, transferred.	Remaining under trial.	Number per cent. convicted of the persons shown in columns 3 and 4, added to those whose cases were referred under Section 287, Criminal Procedure Code.
Backergunge	157	72	65	1	...	19	47·8
Beerbhoom	38	11	25	2	...	...	71·
Bhaugulpore	31	8	14	1	1	7	63·6
Monghyr	68	12	42	...	...	14	77·7
Burdwan	108	35	33	3	...	32	49·2
Bankura	54	16	17	6	...	15	51·5
Chittagong	82	14	23	...	1	44	62·1
Cuttack	35	4	24	4	...	3	87 5
Pooree	39	13	21	1	...	4	62·8
Balasore	31	5	23	...	...	3	82 1
Dacca	105	31	49	4	...	21	62·1
Dinagepore	49	17	30	...	...	2	63·8
Darjeeling	22	11	11	...	...	...	50·
Furreedpore	96	61	24	2	5	4	29·8
Gya	141	47	83	...	1	10	63·8
Hooghly	104	41	50	3	...	10	54·9
Howrah	49	20	23	2	...	4	53·4
Jessore	190	68	76	...	8	38	52·7
Khoolna	49	23	25	1	...	...	53·
Midnapore	211	61	104	6	1	39	64·3
Moorshedabad	74	41	25	1	...	7	37·8
Mymensingh	242*	69	139	9	...	16	67·2
Noakhally	41	30	8	...	...	3	21·
Nuddea	117	33	73	3	2	6	69·1
Patna	107	46	44	12	...	5	48·8
Pubna	43	18	23	...	...	2	56·
Bogra	42	24	15	...	...	3	38·4
Purneah	49	7	34	...	...	8	82 9
Rajshahye	77	12	58	4	2	1	83·7
Maldah	29	10	19	...	...	...	68·9
Rungpore	111	52	44	6	1	8	49·
Julpigoree	13	9	4	...	...	...	30·7
Sarun	109	29	62	3	...	15	69·1
Chumparun	69	24	36	1	1	6	60·6
Shahabad	74	32	30	2	...	10	48 3
Tipperah	118	48	69	1	...	...	59·3
Mozufferpore	48	5	37	2	1	3	88·6
Durbhungah	49	18	26	1	...	4	60·
24-Pergunnahs	164	80	55	9	2	18	42·
Hazareebagh	35	12	19	2	1	1	63·6
Lohardugga	45	13	28	3	...	1	69·7
Manbhoom	46	30	14	1	...	1	33·3
Singhbhoom	2	...	1	1	...	...	100·
TOTAL	3,358	1,212	1,625	97	27	387	58·
Calcutta	88	12	71	...	...	5	85·5
GRAND TOTAL	3'446	1,224	1,696	97	27	392	58·8

* The proceedings against 10 of these persons were suspended under Section 459 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

H.

Showing the results of Trial in the Courts of Magistrates in 1882 (as affecting persons).

DISTRICTS.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, transferred.	Remaining under trial.	Number per cent. of persons entered in columns 3 and 4, who were convicted.
Backergunge	8,148	2,260	5,527	149	31	172	70·8
Beerbhoom	1,954	761	1,141	27	...	25	59·9
Bhagulpore	3,401	946	2,450	24	3	68	72·1
Monghyr	4,863	1,660	3,034	56	2	111	64·6
Burdwan	5,215	1,984	3,028	99	4	100	60·4
Bankura	1,758	655	1,010	37	1	75	61·3
Chittagong	3,592	1,287	2,149	89	1	66	62·5
Cuttack	4,514	1,313	3,087	42	1	71	70·1
Pooree	3,166	1,112	1,912	35	19	88	63·2
Balasore	2,135	758	1,270	28	7	72	62·6
Dacca	6,453	1,960	4,210	93	12	178	68·2
Dinagepore	2,340	936	1,256	41	3	104	57·2
Darjeeling	2,665	624	1,976	28	5	32	76·
Furreedpore	5,547	1,723	3,383	71	16	354	66·2
Gya	4,129	1,711	2,191	123	2	102	56·1
Hooghly	7,632	2,395	4,950	84	8	195	67·3
Howrah	6,864	1,611	5,030	49	6	168	75·7
Jessore	5,544	2,349	2,916	157	50	72	55·3
Khoolna	2,427	971	1,316	43	1	96	57·5
Midnapore	5,896	2,453	3,037	201	12	193	55·3
Moorshedabad	5,522	1,978	3,294	72	7	171	62·4
Mymensingh	7,095	2,427	4,005	224	43	396	62·2
Noakhally	2,561	989	1,460	42	...	70	59·6
Nuddea	5,510	2,246	2,975	104	4	181	56·9
Patna	9,602	2,154	7,283	93	14	58	77·1
Pubna	3,290	1,369	1,677	42	10	192	55·
Bogra	1,881	690	1,060	43	4	84	60·5
Purneah	2,937	1,145	1,623	51	5	113	58·6
Rajshahye	3,051	1,086	1,782	71	12	100	62·1
Maldah	1,642	594	983	29	2	34	62·3
Rungpore	2,773	1,153	1,399	97	11	113	54·8
Julpigoree	1,486	592	807	13	6	68	57·6
Sarun	3,848	1,403	2,253	94	4	94	61·6
Chumparun	2,450	857	1,435	71	6	81	62·7
Shahabad	5,100	2,047	2,803	88	9	153	57·7
Tipperah	4,866	1,803	2,663	93	9	298	59·6
Mozufferpore	3,186	1,123	1,934	67	4	58	63·2
Durbhungah	4,048	890	3,019	41	2	87	77·
24-Pergunnahs	15,893	4,836	10,680	153	47	177	68·8
Hazareebagh	2,456	1,027	1,310	39	...	80	56·
Lohardugga	3,270	1,109	1,922	123	7	109	63·4
Manbhoom	2,460	911	1,472	37	2	38	61·7
Singhbhoom	428	134	282	4	3	5	67·7
TOTAL	183,688	62,030	112,994	3,167	395	5,102	64·5
Calcutta	30,302	3,005	27,162	83	3	49	90·
GRAND TOTAL	213,990	65,035	140,156	3,250	398	5,151	68·3

I.

Showing in detail the number of Persons who were awaiting trial in the Courts of Magistrates at the end of 1882.

DISTRICTS.	Criminal lunatics.	Number of persons				Of the persons entered in columns 3 to 6 under trial.				
		In custody.	On bail.	On recognizance.	Otherwise.	Not exceeding one month.	Over one month.	Over two months.	Over three months.	Over six months.
Backergunge . .	9	20	118	25	...	146	16	1	...	...
Beerbhoom . .	1	8	21	...	...	21	3	...	...	...
Bhaugulpore . .	1	9	55	3	...	57	10	...	...	...
Monghyr . .	...	16	53	40	2	80	19	12	...	...
Burdwan . .	3	10	76	11	...	91	5	...	1	...
Bankura . .	...	7	67	1	...	64	11	...	...	...
Chittagong . .	...	6	58	2	...	43	21	2	...	...
Cuttack . .	1	6	51	11	2	66	3	1	...	...
Pooree . . .	...	10	66	12	...	87	1	...	...	...
Balasore . . .	...	3	65	6	...	68	4	2	...	...
Dacca . . .	...	15	146	19	...	139	41	...	...	...
Dinagepore . .	1	34	69	...	...	89	13	1	...	...
Darjeeling . .	1	8	22	...	1	31	...	...	...	...
Furreedpore . .	...	22	297	35	...	241	110	...	3	...
Gya . . .	...	17	56	28	1	75	23	4	...	...
Hooghly . . .	4	7	183	1	...	157	34	...	...	...
Howrah . . .	...	4	75	89	...	151	14	3	...	...
Jessore . . .	...	7	62	2	1	62	10	...	...	...
Khoolna . . .	...	16	80	...	...	82	3	1	10	...
Midnapore . .	...	23	140	23	7	167	24	1	1	...
Moorshedabad . .	1	9	157	2	2	150	10	10	...	...
Mymensingh . .	13	47	292	34	10	299	72	3	9	...
Noakhally . .	...	11	54	5	...	65	2	...	2	1
Nuddea . . .	3	29	152	10	2	153	16	17	7	...
Patna . . .	3	12	33	10	...	51	4	...	...	...
Pubna . . .	5	11	173	4	...	155	33	...	...	...
Bogra . . .	...	14	67	3	...	80	4	...	...	...
Purneah . . .	...	12	64	8	29	110	2	...	1	...
Rajshahye . . .	...	11	81	8	...	76	16	4	4	...
Maldah . . .	...	3	31	...	...	33	1	...	...	...
Rungpore . . .	4	25	67	11	6	101	7	1	...	...
Julpigoree . . .	...	7	52	9	...	44	23	1	...	...
Sarun . . .	3	38	48	5	...	70	16	5	...	...
Chumparun . .	...	34	34	13	...	66	14	1	...	...
Shahabad . . .	1	17	80	46	5	108	31	8	1	...
Tipperah . . .	10	21	205	64	...	229	55	2	2	2
Mozufferpore . .	3	11	38	6	...	47	6	2	...	...
Durbhungah . .	...	8	72	6	1	60	15	11	1	...
24-Pergunnahs . .	18	18	106	36	4	142	20	1	1	...
Hazareebagh . .	1	16	37	26	...	76	3	...	...	...
Lohardugga . .	...	21	63	25	...	97	11	1	...	...
Manbhoom . .	...	16	15	7	...	36	2	...	...	...
Singhbhoom . .	1	2	1	1	...	3	1	...	...	...
TOTAL .	87	636	3,682	647	73	4,168	729	95	43	3

J.

Showing the Witnesses examined, and the amount paid as expenses in the Courts of Session and of Magistrates in 1881 and 1882.

DISTRICTS.	Number of Witnesses examined.				Amount paid as expenses.			
	Courts of Session.		Magistrates' Courts.		Courts of Session		Magistrates' Courts.	
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
					Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs
Backergunge	352	432	18,839	16,168	341	463	126	124
Beerbhoom	216	210	4,923	4,367	622	687	131	120
Bhagulpore	225	106	8,078	7,351	415	205	114	208
Monghyr	281	185	8,648	8,471	139	181	225	291
Burdwan	214	285	8,396	8,911	351	860	609	789
Bankura	303	227	4,917	4,746	455	489	494	529
Chittagong	236	186	4,892	6,838	550	389	1,028	1,357
Cuttack	174	182	10,306	8,892	88	183	345	256
Pooree	138	186	5,245	5,362	167	488	91	35
Balasore	192	266	5,414	5,835	127	241	363	512
Dacca	438	331	16,884	16,483	497	468	288	354
Dinagepore	307	209	6,404	6,260	253	112	67	218
Darjeeling	88	97	2,875	3,864	271	177	117	87
Furreedpore	425	272	9,519	10,859	445	242	98	101
Gya	255	390	9,795	10,007	199	350	84	43
Hooghly	414	301	15,555	15,314	1,077	570	809	614
Howrah	194	169	12,826	12,006	176	272	298	222
Jessore	366	378	14,768	12,653	414	311	545	750
Khoolna	...	129	..	5,380	...	139	...	154
Midnapore	924	827	15,812	14,647	2,326	2,050	1,696	3,205
Moorshedabad	232	153	12,614	12,010	228	230	348	223
Mymensingh	710	711	14,307	16,973	747	805	148	158
Noakhally	187	121	6,125	6,093	165	304	74	275
Nuddea	230	308	13,711	14,787	557	728	302	691
Patna	362	292	10,042	11,261	736	702	400	249
Pabna	122	135	9,009	9,251	328	896	193	520
Bogra	230	198	4,565	5,537	275	165	123	171
Purneah	241	203	7,864	6,947	311	408	365	147
Rajshahye	215	343	6,711	8,332	311	615	332	434
Maldah	152	102	4,792	4,821	257	92	102	107
Rungpore	315	327	8,263	6,815	330	502	48	336
Julpigoree	45	80	4,343	4,511	50	53	120	133
Sarun	447	401	7,227	9,774	249	158	174	120
Chumparun	202	297	7,069	7,184	45	126	118	65
Shahabad	455	221	12,851	13,952	533	262	318	303
Tipperah	358	423	12,782	13,522	253	290	367	446
Mozufferpore	164	233	6,006	6,244	110	123	63	183
Durbhungah	235	270	5,934	7,044	30	41	113	179
24-Pergunnahs	534	556	28,737	26,813	1,217	1,326	1,205	1,337
Hazareebagh	189	136	7,193	5,686	134	107	297	495
Lohardugga	324	212	6,387	6,166	261	181	186	246
Manbhoom	95	178	5,801	5,613	55	137	436	587
Singhbhoom	4	16	841	1,006	5	25	13	24
Total	11,790	11,284	387,940	394,756	16,100	17,153	13,463	17,398
Calcutta	457	435		..		...	...	
GRAND TOTAL	12,247	11,719	387,940	394,756	16,100	17,153	13,463	17,398

K.

Showing the detention of Witnesses in the Courts of Session and Courts of Magistrates in 1882.

DISTRICTS.	NUMBER OF WITNESSES DISCHARGED							
	COURTS OF SESSION.				MAGISTRATES' COURTS.			
	On the 1st day.	On the 2nd day.	On the 3rd day.	After the 3rd day.	On the 1st day.	On the 2nd day.	On the 3rd day.	After the 3rd day.
Backergunge	361	283	195	106	14,531	3,490	931	578
Beerbhoom	156	43	33	77	4,592	180	11	9
Bhaugulpore	106	69	...	...	6,504	1,037	217	281
Monghyr	201	23	11	...	8,488	1,088	215	53
Burdwan	190	102	47	108	9,913	1,049	160	...
Bankura	119	124	35	37	5,542	278	53	...
Chittagong	62	74	70	75	7,180	667	236	58
Cuttack	94	55	7	60	8,848	674	203	34
Pooree	26	27	35	131	5,214	911	144	...
Balasore	107	50	40	167	5,869	507	119	...
Dacca	286	144	45	...	15,659	1,799	331	69
Dinagepore	166	114	...	...	6,047	617	88	...
Darjeeling	73	24	24	...	4,104	733	186	95
Furreedpore	176	61	51	313	10,790	1,369	533	299
Gya	73	248	41	303	10,569	1,300	387	3
Hooghly	123	123	10	191	15,168	1,011	47	7
Howrah	181	39	47	54	12,041	861	84	20
Jessore	360	98	8	...	12,238	1,421	251	30
Khoolna	123	25	12	...	5,584	506	173	23
Midnapore	540	284	111	386	16,023	3,361	350	144
Moorshedabad	214	66	45	20	11,880	1,496	202	16
Mymensingh	466	368	169	193	16,111	1,594	568	18
Noakhally	114	25	73	76	7,593	1,049	22	20
Nuddea	434	45	5	51	13,995	1,635	207	6
Patna	332	101	10	5	11,691	1,108	380	33
Pubna	17	39	7	151	8,400	1,366	445	117
Bogra	56	20	5	226	5,740	930	167	53
Purneah	91	44	51	75	7,747	1,717	501	77
Rajshahye	190	126	100	158	7,752	906	164	6
Maldah	123	39	31	10	4,411	650	78	6
Rungpore	442	92	...	...	6,636	427	221	...
Julpigoree	62	32	24	...	4,623	269	117	38
Sarun	371	56	16	49	9,518	1,046	81	98
Chumparun	266	103	3	...	7,302	334	76	20
Shahabad	322	64	63	34	14,042	2,899	760	102
Tipperah	221	76	58	249	13,950	1,[illegible]	527	57
Mozufferpore	155	73	18	7	6,591	489	110	...
Durbhungah	170	94	21	20	6,900	1,245	476	246
24-Pergunnahs	535	215	34	71	27,[illegible]	4,783	418	68
Hazareebagh	139	34	1	20	4,620	1,468	548	43
Lohardugga	79	75	2	109	6,411	178	76	72
Manbhoom	66	87	4	99	5,206	511	158	24
Singhbhoom	5	12	...	...	1,036	105	88	44
TOTAL	8,393	3,896	1,562	3,631	394,179	51,058	11,109	2,867

L.

Shows the total amount of Fines imposed in the exercise of Original Jurisdiction by the Criminal Courts in 1881 and 1882, the amount realized, and the amount paid by way of compensation.

DISTRICTS.	Courts of Session.						Magistrates' Courts.					
	Total amount of Fine.		Amount realized.		Amount paid by way of compensation.		Total amount of Fine.		Amount realized.		Amount paid by way of compensation.	
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Backergunge		1,435	382	768			25,583	21,598	21,101	20,275	645	1,250
Beerbhoom	...	50	...	...	...	...	9,324	4,962	8,817	4,084	322	397
Bhaugulpore	...	...		..	...	...	14,051	13,464	11,166	11,813	640	312
Monghyr	30	5	25	5	25	...	12,695	12,074	10,989	8,659	227	294
Burdwan	70	...	5	...	...	..	12,437	11,351	11,817	10,841	655	1,074
Bankura	190	170	116	67	...	..	7,313	5,574	6,806	5,770	295	120
Chittagong	...	95	180	74	...	...	10,832	14,924	10,677	13,965	874	661
Cuttack	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,071	12,595	11,594	10,500	1,164	1,150
Pooree	150	...	21	...	..	...	7,409	8,246	7,283	7,304	693	489
Balasore	100	...	200	3	...	...	8,994	9,551	8,051	9,420	871	767
Dacca	250	...	443	8	...	...	32,382	30,960	34,574	29,565	2,067	2,659
Dinagepore	50	...		25	...	...	7,533	7,706	6,620	5,891	377	554
Darjeeling	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,614	10,976	9,775	9,704	148	322
Furreedpore	1,105	550	111	171	...		23,757	26,163	20,658	19,504	2,184	930
Gya	100	755	10	295			16,582	12,484	14,318	12,191	835	532
Hooghly	1,325	500	492	108	...	...	30,303	29,851	22,992	25,457	2,051	1,764
Howrah	...		..	...	.	.	26,179	25,377	24,423	24,389	943	1,555
Jessore	40	825		109	.	..	14,608	17,181	12,932	13,469	968	985
Khoolna	.	570	..	..			...	6,075	.	6,067	.	647
Midnapore	558	505	118	327		100	23,061	17,565	21,087	16,932	2,908	2,106
Moorshedabad	...	20	...	20	...	20	16,415	17,373	15,241	16,118	1,568	1,211
Mymensingh	12,470	4,966	1,331	1,221	160	...	25,150	32,175	23,099	28,682	3,083	1,796
Noakhally	5,800	..	57	8			15,661	14,632	14,547	14,239	813	634
Nuddea	500	350	52	317		100	20,133	17,788	17,756	15,681	1,850	1,284
Patna	150	...	150	...	100		20,038	17,722	17,405	14,609	635	382
Pubna	200	300	234	388	...	...	18,962	17,553	18,644	13,662	562	823
Bogra	...	...	...			...	4,986	4,327	4,057	4,352	190	261
Purneah		50	...	50		20	23,162	14,620	20,633	11,511	1,834	796
Rajshahye	175	50	273	18	...	.	10,155	13,491	9,375	10,548	1,628	2,203
Maldah	...		.	...		...	9,086	9,374	8,022	8,304	199	631
Rungpore	300		150	..	..		16,952	13,314	14,218	13,203	413	856
Julpigoree	450		.	...	...		4,501	4,624	4,337	4,722	43	133
Sarun	60	560	40	94	...		16,537	14,789	13,801	14,210	1,477	945
Chumparun	100		600		...	...	12,102	10,033	10,314	8,750	202	110
Shahabad		100	...	100			21,170	16,939	20,360	16,118	1,194	930
Tipperah	1,050	1,470	655	859	...		24,972	20,848	24,176	19,221	2,130	1,404
Mozufferpore	150	...	54	50	.	...	9,700	11,296	7,731	9,276	624	607
Durbhungah		775		315	.		10,442	14,532	7,048	12,269	192	577
24-Pergunnahs	2,000	140	93				64,705	46,004	61,388	43,095	2,320	2,922
Hazareebagh		100		195		...	10,091	10,176	8,376	8,568	138	300
Lohardugga	1,000	250	1,050	100		..	9,721	6,291	7,232	6,704	581	127
Manbhoom			123	...			12,471	10,015	8,543	8,221	683	798
Singhbhoom						...	2,148	1,668	2,170	1,385	108	117
TOTAL	28,373	14,591	6,965	5,695	235	240	6,86,988	6,38,256	6,14,153	5,68,748	41,334	38,120
Calcutta		2,660		110			96,764	71,892	81,558	66,316	7,340	3,189
GRAND TOTAL	28,373	17,251	6,965	5,805	235	240	7,83,752	7,10,148	6,95,711	6,35,064	48,674	41,609

Showing particulars of Whippings inflic

DISTRICTS	I.—In lieu of other punishments (Sections 2 and 3, Act IV of 1864)												Number
	5 and under		6 to 10.		11 to 15.		16 to 20		21 to 25.		26 to 30		
	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	Total
Backergunge	2	...	1	...	7	...	8	...	2	...	3	...	23
Beerbhoom	...	...	10	...	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	16
Bhaugulpore	6	...	20	3	6	...	5	...	...	...	2	...	42
Monghyr	2	...	25	...	11	...	7	...	2	..	...	...	47
Burdwan	1	...	14	4	6	...	3	...	...	...	4	...	32
Bankura	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Chittagong	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	6
Cuttack	4	...	11	...	8	...	6	2	9	...	4	...	44
Pooree	1	...	16	...	5	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	26
Balasore	2	...	14	...	10	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	27
Dacca	5	...	5	...	11	...	18	...	3	...	3	...	45
Dinagepore	...	...	6	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	16
Darjeeling	3	...	9	...	5	1	8	...	3	...	1	1	31
Furreedpore	1	...	3	...	3	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	12
Gya	1	...	9	...	9	...	9	2	5	...	2	1	38
Hooghly	1	...	2	...	14	...	6	1	4	...	4	...	32
Howrah	...	...	3	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	8
Jessore	...	...	3	...	2	...	6	...	...	...	2	...	13
Khoolna	2	...	...	...	2	1	7	...	2	...	...	...	14
Midnapore	1	...	11	4	2	1	19	...	1	...	6	1	46
Moorshedabad	3	...	...	1	10	...	6	1	3	...	7	...	31
Mymensingh	4	...	6	...	5	1	6	...	3	...	5	...	30
Noakhally	3	...	5	...	7	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	18
Nuddea	2	...	5	...	7	...	8	...	2	...	3	...	27
Patna	...	...	8	1	21	...	11	...	3	2	...	...	46
Pubna	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4
Bogra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Purneah	2	...	20	...	6	...	12	...	4	...	2	..	46
Rajshahye	2	...	2	...	5	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	13
Maldah	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	..	.	1
Rungpore	...	...	7	...	8	...	10	...	2	...	3	..	30
Julpigoree	...	...	1	...	4	...	1	...	...	..	2	.	8
Sarun	3	...	13	...	2	...	1	...	..	..	...	..	19
Chumparun	13	...	44	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	64
Shahabad	...	...	9	2	6	...	2	...	...	...	..	...	19
Tipperah	1	...	3	...	5	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	14
Mozufferpore	1	...	10	..	2	...	7	...	.	...	...	...	20
Durbhungah	1	...	8	...	5	...	14	...	1	...	3	...	32
24-Pergunnahs	2	...	17	3	33	1	20	3	3	1	2	..	85
Hazareebagh	8	...	19	...	7	...	17	..	3	...	...	1	55
Lohardugga	4	..	3	.	14	...	21	1	1	...	...	2	46
Manbhoom	1	...	4	...	2	..	6	...	..	...	..	...	13
Singhbhoom	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Total	82		353	18	275	5	272	11	63	3	50	6	1,147
Calcutta	8	...	52	2	32	2	17	...	1	...	...	...	114
GRAND TOTAL	90	...	405	20	307	7	289	11	64	3	59	6	1,261

[illegible]ls in each District in Bengal.

II.—In addition to other punishments (Sections 3 and 4, Act IV of 1864).							III.—Inflicted under Section 5, Act VI of 1864, on juveniles for offences other than those specified in Parts I and II.													Relative number of times whipping was awarded as compared with other punishments.					
of Stripes.							5 and under.		6 to 10.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 25.		26 to 30.								
5 and under.	6 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 20.	21 to 25.	26 to 30.	Total.	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	Total.	Total number of whipping awarded.	Total number of other punishments.	Percentage of whipping.	Total number of whipping awarded.	Number of convicted persons liable to punishment under Act IV of 1864.	Percentage sentenced to whipping.
...	...	...	2	1	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	5,831	·49	29	391	7·41
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	22	1,164	1·88	22	272	8·08
...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	46	2,459	1·87	46	388	11·85
...	...	...	2	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	3,060	1·66	51	506	10·07
...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	35	3,098	1·12	35	356	9·83
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1,083	·46	5	252	1·98
...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	10	2,317	·43	10	252	3·96
...	...	...	3	5	5	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	3,279	1·73	57	360	15·83
...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	1,963	1·37	27	482	5·60
...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	1,348	2·07	28	449	6·23
...	1	1	1	...	1	4	4	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	56	4,337	1·29	56	1,490	3·75
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	20	1,311	1·52	20	617	3·24
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	2,014	1·58	32	395	8·10
...	...	...	1	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	3,622	·41	15	226	6·63
...	2	...	4	1	1	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	47	2,353	1·99	47	488	9·63
...	...	...	...	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	5,080	·70	36	1,982	1·81
...	...	...	3	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12	5,126	·23	12	296	4·05
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	3,180	·40	13	421	3·08
...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	16	1,398	1·14	16	1,172	1·36
...	1	3	2	...	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	3,342	1·64	55	667	8·24
...	...	...	2	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	36	3,350	1·07	36	434	8·29
...	1	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	34	4,495	·75	34	656	5·18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	1,574	1·14	18	130	13·84
...	...	3	2	...	1	6	1	...	9	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	11	44	3,308	1·33	44	1,166	3·77
...	2	...	6	1	5	14	1	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	66	7,337	8·99	66	681	9·69
...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	1,815	·44	8	113	7·07
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,148	...	...	282	...
...	...	...	...	1	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	1,713	2·97	51	762	6·69
...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	2,007	·69	14	537	2·60
...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1,059	·28	3	276	1·08
...	...	1	3	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	1,511	2·31	35	447	7·82
...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	838	1·19	10	154	6·49
...	...	1	6	...	2	9	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	30	2,378	1·26	30	412	7·28
...	...	6	4	...	2	12	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	77	1,464	5·25	77	444	17·34
...	...	2	2	3	2	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	29	2,933	·98	29	596	4·86
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	2,913	·48	14	2,170	·64
...	...	...	1	2	1	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	26	2,081	1·24	26	367	7·08
...	...	2	4	...	6	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	3,100	1·41	44	392	11·22
1	...	4	1	...	2	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	94	10,724	·87	94	817	11·50
...	...	...	2	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	1,364	4·32	59	462	12·77
...	...	3	1	2	5	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	2,017	2·72	55	666	8·25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	1,565	·83	13	284	4·57
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	290	1·37	4	75	5·33
1	8	33	56	20	56	174	23	...	15	...	12	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	55	1,376	1,18,349	1·16	1,376	23,785	5·78
...	5	11	25	1	13	55	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	173	23,886	·72	173	1,094	15·81
1	13	44	81	21	69	229	24	...	18	...	12	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	59	1,549	1,42,235	1·08	1,549	24,879	6·22

M.

Showing the number of Appeals (cases) preferred, disposed of, and pending in the Courts of District Magistrates and Sessions Judges in 1881 and 1882.

DISTRICTS	1881.						1882.					
	PREFERRED.		DISPOSED OF		PENDING.		PREFERRED		DISPOSED OF.		PENDING.	
	Court of Session.	District Magistrate.	Court of Session.	District Magistrate	Court of Session	District Magistrate.	Court of Session	District Magistrate.	Court of Session	District Magistrate	Court of Session.	District Magistrate.
Backergunge	266	73	294	73	2	...	265	109	259	97	9	12
Beerbhoom	66	42	67	43	.	..	31	20	30	20	1	...
Bhaugulpore	45	25	45	26	2	1	60	20	60	21	2	...
Monghyr	143	37	135	40	10	4	68	46	71	43	7	7
Burdwan	87	27	88	28	5	...	52	48	48	45	9	3
Bankura	34	41	36	42	1	1	41	13	32	13	10	1
Chittagong	15	33	15	33	2	1	46	71	42	66	6	6
Cuttack	15	34	14	34	1	...	42	29	40	29	3	..
Pooree	67	18	67	19	1	1	28	9	28	9	1	1
Balasore	44	46	42	43	3	4	63	65	64	67	2	2
Dacca	193	94	191	95	10	3	200	79	205	80	5	2
Dinagepore	16	19	17	19	...	..	34	20	34	19	...	1
Darjeeling	31	6	31	6	...	..	21	17	20	17	1	...
Furreedpore	162	42	188	40	7	2	180	33	172	34	15	1
Gya	107	34	102	33	6	1	99	26	102	27	3	..
Hooghly	23	44	36	43	5	1	61	41	61	41	5	1
Howrah	57	18	74	18	5	...	33	18	36	17	2	1
Jessore	143	43	143	44	5	1	124	66	127	65	2	2
Khoolna	...	...	..	...	...	...	25	24	22	21	3	3
Midnapore	96	112	93	113	4	3	145	102	145	94	4	11
Moorshedabad	97	31	100	29	.	2	94	40	93	42	1	.
Mymensingh	99	92	90	92	17	3	274	111	272	110	19	4
Noakhally	55	81	53	81	2	...	102	46	104	46	...	...
Nuddea	132	19	132	18	8	1	123	41	118	41	13	1
Patna	203	100	205	97	1	9	157	66	156	73	2	2
Pubna	102	65	94	66	9	...	120	44	126	42	3	2
Bogra	28	12	24	10	4	..	26	26	30	20		6
Purneah	36	87	35	83	2	6	24	76	26	78		4
Rajshahye	39	50	38	47	3	5	65	64	66	69	2	
Maldah	28	65	28	63	1	2	11	81	12	80	...	3
Rungpore	32	41	32	39	1	4	38	10	32	14	6	
Julpigoree	11	8	11	7	...	1	18	16	17	16	1	1
Sarun	67	78	71	80	1	4	77	76	75	70	3	10
Chumparun	60	22	65	23	.	1	38	15	37	16	1	...
Shahabad	157	125	168	122	6	9	162	64	160	70	7	2
Tipperah	137	51	143	53	11	2	211	57	216	55	5	4
Mozufferpore	118	21	117	21	6	2	79	9	84	10	1	1
Durbhungah	126	45	127	50	2	2	104	22	104	22	2	2
24-Pergunnahs	117	58	113	58	9	...	98	66	105	61	2	5
Hazareebagh	46	13	47	20	1	..	48	24	47	22	2	2
Lohardugga	73	102	68	102	7	7	99	94	101	99	5	2
Manbhoom	23	32	23	32	1	2	28	33	28	34	1	1
Singhbhoom	1	5	1	5	...	...	3	8	3	8		...
TOTAL	3,397	1,991	3,463	1,990	161	85	3,617	1,945	3,610	1,923	106	106

N.

Showing the number of Applications for Revision (cases) preferred, disposed of, and pending in the Courts of District Magistrates and of Sessions Judges in 1881 and 1882.

DISTRICTS.	1881.						1882.					
	PREFERRED.		DISPOSED OF		PENDING.		PREFERRED.		DISPOSED OF.		PENDING.	
	Court of Session.	Magistrate's Court.	Court of Session.	Magistrate's Court.	Court of Session	Magistrate's Court.	Court of Session	Magistrate's Court	Court of Session.	Magistrate's Court	Court of Session.	Magistrate's Court.
Backergunge	38	76	45	76	...	1	56	57	56	56	...	2
Beerbhoom	10	18	10	19	1	...	8	7	9	7	...	..
Bhaugalpore	11	7	11	5	...	2	16	1	15	3	1	...
Monghyr	11	6	11	6	...	1	14	24	13	21	1	4
Burdwan	17	16	20	14	...	2	8	22	7	21	1	2
Bankura	5	4	5	4	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...
Chittagong	29	8	29	9	1	2	51	9	45	11	7	...
Cuttack	16	23	13	23	3	1	12	6	15	7	...	.
Pooree	6	1	6	1	...	..	2	7	2	4	..	3
Balasore	4	4	4	4	...	...	6	2	6	2	...	.
Dacca	22	72	22	67	...	5	29	55	27	54	1	6
Dinagepore	4	26	4	23	...	3	7	32	7	35	...	...
Darjeeling	.	4	..	4		...	...	3	..	2	...	1
Furreedpere	56	16	72	18	4	.	13	29	16	29	1	..
Gya	29	14	28	14	2	...	31	9	32	9	1	...
Hooghly	5	12	8	12	1	...	11	6	11	6	1	...
Howrah	15	23	13	23	5	...	13	13	15	12	3	1
Jessore	35	12	36	12	1	...	15	25	16	24	...	1
Khoolna	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	2	...	1
Midnapore	56	10	62	10	1	...	49	30	47	30	3	..
Moorshedabad	14	15	16	15	...	...	14	8	13	8	1	..
Mymensingh	86	83	62	75	26	1	70	101	93	108	3	4
Noakhally	10	11	10	11	...	.	19	8	18	8	1	.
Nuddea	20	9	19	10	1	...	13	19	14	18	...	1
Patna	77	20	77	22	1	...	83	9	81	9	3	...
Pubna	26	18	22	17	7		34	12	41	15		...
Bogra	6	5	6	5	...		2	11	2	10	...	1
Purneah	5	11	5	8	...	3	4	26	4	27	..	2
Rajshahye	9	13	8	13	1	1	12	20	13	21	...	..
Maldah	1	7	1	7	..	...	1	12	1	11	...	1
Rungpore	8	4	8	4	..	...	20	4	19	4	1	...
Julpigoree	.	1		1	...	...	9	...	8	.	1	...
Sarun	24	57	24	55	...	5	12	69	12	67	..	7
Chumparun	6	9	7	9	...	...	4	9	4	9	...	..
Shahabad	18	54	15	56	3	...	4	69	7	68	...	1
Tipporah	30	32	32	36	2	1	57	74	57	73	2	2
Mozufferpore	27	14	25	12	5	2	31	37	36	35	...	4
Durbhungah	11	27	9	28	2	2	10	53	11	52	1	3
24-Pergunnahs	21	72	17	78	5	1	24	93	29	92	...	2
Hazareebagh	4	1	4	1		..	1	1	1	1	...	.
Lohardugga	5	17	5	16	.	1	2	14	2	14	...	1
Manbhoom	..	5	..	5	..		..	5	...	5		.
Singhbhoom	...	..	...	.	...	...	.	..		..	...	
TOTAL	777	837	771	823	72	47	770	996	808	902	33	50

O.

Showing the number of persons whose cases came before the Courts of Sessions Judges District Magistrates on appeal or application for revision, with the result as affecting the orders of the Lower Courts, 1882.

DISTRICTS.	APPEALS.				APPLICATIONS FOR REVISION.			
	Number of persons who appealed.	Ratio per cent. of persons appealing to persons in respect of whom appealable orders were passed.	Number of applicants in whose cases the sentences or orders were confirmed.	Ratio per cent. of affirmed to decided.	Number of applicants for revison.	Ratio per cent. of applicants for revision to persons in respect of whom orders were passed.	Number of applicants whose applications were rejected, or in whose cases orders were confirmed.	Ratio per cent. of rejected to disposed of.
Backergunge . .	615	36·9	369	63 4	196	2·3	131	67·1
Beerbhoom . .	61	14·6	45	75·	15	·7	13	81·2
Bhaugulpore . .	117	14·8	63	52 9	24	·6	18	75·
Monghyr . .	167	10·1	99	56 2	62	1 2	40	74·
Burdwan . .	151	12·2	66	48·1	44	·7	24	70·5
Bankura . .	81	18·7	36	52 9	2	·1	2	100·
Chittagong . .	177	13·3	90	54·5	106	2 9	45	44 1
Cuttack . .	120	13·4	84	71·1	33	·7	26	68·4
Pooree . . .	62	9·	52	83·8	9	·2	5	83·3
Balasore . .	180	18·6	140	78·6	9	·4	6	66 6
Dacca . . .	441	32 7	265	59·	101	1 5	76	82·6
Dinagepore . .	86	8·4	51	60·	39	1·7	24	57·1
Darjeeling . .	47	4·2	34	75·5	3	·1	2	100·
Furreedpore . .	384	42·7	222	63·	58	1·1	52	82·5
Gya . . .	214	20·6	126	56·7	69	1·6	35	50 7
Hooghly . .	167	12 5	109	61·9	33	·4	24	92·3
Howrah . .	78	2 2	54	67 5	47	·6	36	85 7
Jessore . . .	378	28·5	237	61·3	54	·9	36	51 4
Khoolna . .	81	11·2	48	65·7	13	·5	10	100·
Midnapore . .	420	27·8	247	58·9	108	1 8	76	71 6
Moorshedabad .	219	28·5	139	62·6	28	·5	13	48·1
Mymensing . .	632	40·4	353	60·4	190	2·7	151	68·
Noakhally . .	198	24·8	118	59·	44	1·6	34	79·
Nuddea . .	248	17 2	116	47·1	44	·7	40	81·6
Patna . . .	318	7·3	223	67·5	151	1·5	106	71·1
Pubna . . .	294	44·2	168	54·9	102	3·1	56	47·4
Bogra . . .	85	14·2	52	67·5	13	·7	5	41·6
Purneah . .	162	16·3	101	53 7	37	1·2	31	81·5
Rajshahye . .	281	21 4	139	47 6	53	1·7	32	58·1
Maldah . .	116	16·9	71	60·1	17	1·	13	81 2
Rungpore . .	87	14·	64	72 7	43	1·5	18	42·8
Julpigoree . .	47	10·1	32	69·5	16	1·	10	90·9
Sarun . . .	230	18·1	147	69·3	96	2·5	73	77·6
Chumparun . .	90	11 3	65	72·2	14	·5	11	78·5
Shahabad . .	329	26 7	245	73·3	170	3·2	156	87·1
Tipperah . .	398	33·9	269	66·	192	3·8	146	76·
Mozufferpore . .	163	23·3	121	70·3	96	2·9	78	78·7
Durbhungah . .	171	26 4	118	69·4	90	2 2	76	81 7
24-Pergunnahs .	293	12·5	156	52 7	141	·8	97	66 4
Hazareebagh . .	104	18·5	52	51·4	3	·1	3	100·
Lohardugga . .	305	37·5	179	57·9	20	·6	9	45·
Manbhoom . .	90	9·	57	60 6	5	·2	2	40·
Singhbhoom . .	20	12·5	18	90·	...	...	...	...
TOTAL .	8,907	18·2	5,440	61 4	2,590	·1	1,841	70

P.

Showing the number of Appeals and Applications for revision (cases) preferred, disposed of, and pending in the High Court in 1881 and 1882.

DISTRICTS.	Appeals.						Applications for revision.					
	Preferred.		Disposed of.		Pending.		Preferred.		Disposed of.		Pending.	
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882
Backergunge	34	19	36	15	1	5	34	21	34	21	...	...
Beerbhoom	14	8	16	9	1	...	5	4	5	4	...	...
Bhagulpore	9	8	7	10	2	...	7	16	7	15	...	1
Monghyr	23	13	27	16	3	...	13	15	14	14	...	1
Burdwan	3	5	4	4	...	1	20	11	19	13	2	...
Bankura	6	9	7	9	...	...	4	...	4	1	1	...
Chittagong	18	13	20	12	2	3	2	11	3	10	...	1
Cuttack	8	22	8	22	1	1	5	6	4	7	1	.
Pooree	...	1	..	1	...	...	3	2	3	2	...	...
Balasore	14	18	17	17	1	2	10	5	11	6	1	...
Dacca	34	34	31	38	5	1	30	26	27	29	4	1
Dinagepore	15	12	16	11	...	1	6	2	6	2	...	.
Darjeeling	5	6	5	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Furreedpore	26	15	26	17	3	1	24	13	24	15	2	...
Gya	25	17	26	17	...	...	10	21	11	21	...	...
Hooghly	12	10	12	10	...	...	9	12	8	13	1	...
Howrah	5	7	6	6	...	1	27	11	26	12	2	1
Jessore	24	27	24	25	...	2	14	13	12	13	2	2
Khoolna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Midnapore	33	33	28	34	5	4	16	17	17	16	...	1
Moorshedabad	12	11	11	13	2	...	15	20	15	20	...	
Mymensingh	42	59	41	56	3	6	35	42	38	43	1	
Noakhally	14	6	13	6	...	...	2	7	5	5	...	2
Nuddea	7	11	7	11	...	...	21	13	22	13	...	...
Patna	32	23	30	25	2	...	32	30	28	34	4	...
Pubna	10	6	11	4	...	2	15	26	13	30	4	...
Bogra	7	5	7	6	1	...	3	5	2	6	1	...
Purneah	9	7	8	8	1	...	7	1	7	1	...	...
Rajshahye	11	15	11	14	1	2	12	13	12	13	...	...
Maldah	8	16	10	9	...	7	5	2	5	2	...	...
Rungpore	21	20	24	20	1	1	13	11	15	10	...	...
Julpigoree	4	4	3	5	1	...	2	3	2	4	1	..
Sarun	29	26	28	28	3	1	12	6	12	6	...	.
Chumparun	13	26	13	26	1	1	9	3	10	2	...	1
Shahabad	38	23	37	22	1	2	15	12	13	14	2	...
Tipperah	19	24	18	20	1	5	13	25	12	25	1	1
Mozufferpore	22	22	25	21	...	1	14	13	14	13	...	...
Durbhungah	17	17	19	16	...	1	16	17	17	17	...	..
24-Pergunnahs	14	23	15	22	...	1	38	43	41	42	...	1
Hazareebagh	10	12	9	13	1	...	7	3	7	3	...	...
Lohardugga	23	15	24	15	...	...	5	6	5	6	...	...
Manbhoom	8	2	9	3	1	...	8	11	10	7	...	4
Singhbhoom	2	2	...	4	2	..	...	...	..	...	...	.
Total	680	652	694	646	46	52	538	518	541	530	30	18
Calcutta	18	9	18	10	1		..	8		12	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	698	661	712	656	47	52	538	526	541	542	30	18

Q.

Showing the result, as affecting persons, of Appeals and Applications for revision in the High Court in 1882.

DISTRICTS.	Appeals.						Applications for revision.					
	Rejected.	Sentence affirmed	Sentence reversed.	Sentence varied.	Further enquiry ordered.	Otherwise disposed of.	Rejected.	Order affirmed	Order reversed.	Order varied.	Further enquiry ordered.	Otherwise disposed of.
Backergunge	32	6	...	...	...	...	2	7	22	1	...	...
Beerbhoom	4	5	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	.
Bhangulpore	2	13	3	1	...	...	16	1	9	1	1	.
Monghyr	8	12	5	1	..	...	12	2	16	1	...	...
Burdwan	3	1	...	...		...	10	5	7	...	...	...
Bankura	6	4	1	...	...	...	1			...	...	.
Chittagong	8	3	1	1	...	...	5	5	13	1	...	..
Cuttack	8	6	6	5	..	...	2	3	1	7	...	...
Pooree	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...		...	..
Balasore	3	7	7	1	...	...	1	...	4		1	..
Dacca	33	12	...	5	..	...	36	14	5	4	1	.
Dinagepore	9	1	...	1	...	..	...	2	...	...	...	.
Darjeeling	10	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Furreedpore	10	12	17	6	1	...	13	8	9	...	1	.
Gya	27	3	1	4	...	..	14	18	32	...	2	...
Hooghly	17	6	...	1	...	..	14	1	1	5	1	...
Howrah	4	7	...	...	...	...	6	2	3	5	...	...
Jessore	43	4	2	4	12	...	1	4	27	1	3	..
Khoolna	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	.	
Midnapore	40	14	5	11	...	...	5		11	..	..	...
Moorshedabad	12	6	...	...	3	...	2	43	33		6	...
Mymensingh	71	35	5	3	5	...	33	25	9	2	3	.
Noakhally	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	
Nuddea	15	7	...	...	1	...	14		8	1	2	
Patna	19	3	...	...	15	..	12	28	56	3	2	
Pubna	9	...	...	2	...	...	18	51	7	3	4	.
Bogra	4	5	1	...	...	...	1	..	4	1	..	
Purneah	3	17	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...		.
Rajshahye	28	5	1	4	...	...	7	11	3	.	7	
Maldah	6	3	6	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
Rungpore	16	13	2	2	...	...	3	7	17	...	..	...
Julpigoree	3	...	1	1	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	...
Sarun	20	15	2	2	...	...	4	2	2	...	...	...
Chumparun	26	2	...	1	...	...	...		1	1	...	.
Shahabad	17	5	4	1	...	...	3	21	7	1	...	...
Tipperah	17	13	6	8	...	...	8	9	20	2	10	.
Mozufferpore	25	1	2	2	...	...	12	7	2	...	3	
Durbhungah	14	4	.	1	...	...	13	6	5	3	...	..
24-Pergunnahs	12	8	...	5	...	...	26	18	10	4	1	...
Hazareebagh	10	6	2	1	1	...	2	3			...	...
Lohardugga	11	9	...	1	...	...	1	3	1	...	1	...
Manbhoom	2	1	1	...	.	...	2	...	7		...	..
Singhbhoom	1	5	...	..	...	...	...	...		...	...	..
Total	611	283	84	76	38	...	307	318	357	50	50	...
Calcutta	8	3	1	...	...	.	12	4	4	.	...	..
GRAND TOTAL	619	285	85	76	38	...	319	322	361	50	50	

R.

Criminal Business coming before the High Court from the Lower Provinces of Bengal in 1882 (Appellate Jurisdiction).

Description of cases.	Remaining from 1881.	Filed in 1882	Disposed of in 1882.	Remaining at the close of 1882
Appeals.				
By persons convicted — From the orders of the Presidency Magistrates.	1	9	10	...
By persons convicted — Deputy Commissioners acting under Section 36, Cr. P. C.	2	10	12	...
By persons convicted — Sessions Judges . .	43	641	632	52
By the Local Government . — From the judgments of acquittal of all Courts.	1	1	2	...
Total .	47	661	656	52
References.				
Cases in which the Sessions Judges dissented from the verdict of a jury and referred under Section 263, Cr. P. C.	1	18	16	3
Cases in which sentences of death passed by Sessions Judges were referred for confirmation under Section 287, Cr. P. C.	7	47	46	7
Cases in which proceedings held against persons who cannot understand them are referred for orders under Section 186, Cr. P. C.	...	1	1	...
Total .	8	66	63	10
Revision.				
Cases referred for revision by District Magistrates and Sessions Judges under Section 296, Cr. P. C.	16	241	250	7
Cases dealt with by the Court under Section 294, Cr. P. C.—				
(1) Cases decided by Magistrates .	10	261	261	10
(2) Ditto by Sessions Judges .	4	16	19	1
Cases dealt with under Section 147 of Act X of 1877.	4	8	12	...
Total .	34	526	542	18
Full Bench References	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous orders in Court	1	9		...
Total .	1	9	10	...
GRAND TOTAL .	90	1,262	1,271	80

S.

Receipts and Charges of the Criminal Courts, 1882.

DISTRICTS.	RECEIPTS. In Court-fee Stamps: Process fees	In Court-fee Stamps: Other fees.	In cash or special stamp: Fines	In cash or special stamp: Copying and comparing fees.	In cash or special stamp: Other receipts credited to Government.	TOTAL.	CHARGES. Share of Officers' salary debitable to Criminal Justice.	Establishment: Process servers	Establishment: Salaried copying and comparing clerks.	Establishment: Others.	Contingencies: Fees paid to copyists not on the fixed Establishment.	Contingencies: Other contingencies and refunds.	TOTAL.	Results, plus or minus.
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Backergunge	6,412	9,801	24,260	1,727	3,156	45,356	42,856	3,440	89	11,232	836	13,206	71,659	—26,303
Beerbhoom	2,994	2,175	3,860	205	454	9,688	21,021	1,460	...	5,638	102	3,115	31,336	—21,648
Bhaugulpore	3,054	4,000	11,609	1,506	297	20,556	39,774	2,498	...	8,978	752	7,613	59,615	—39,056
Monghyr	2,790	4,845	8,946	1,627	472	18,680	31,430	1,767	80	6,945	793	4,530	45,545	—26,865
Burdwan	3,967	5,084	9,337	1,732	3,078	24,098	48,309	2,001	...	13,642	865	5,717	70,594	—46,496
Bankura	1,572	2,378	5,836	549	2,382	12,717	27,582	1,176	...	8,074	278	1,940	39,046	—36,329
Chittagong	3,849	4,745	13,407	1,294	1,853	25,148	31,468	1,664	33	9,447	647	5,265	48,524	—23,376
Cuttack	1,466	4,137	9,633	469	476	16,181	33,085	1,348	...	10,590	234	3,709	49,966	—32,785
Pooree	960	2,421	6,815	282	822	11,300	30,364	1,005	..	6,564	140	1,300	39,373	—28,073
Balasore	1,262	3,074	8,656	287	157	13,436	25,620	507	...	5,643	140	5,985	37,904	—24,468
Dacca	10,639	11,707	27,738	1,828	2,836	54,748	39,493	4,684	4	12,316	914	11,366	68,807	—14,059
Dinagepore	2,881	226	6,391	405	63	9,966	27,879	1,608	4,467	437	202	1,461	35,054	—25,088
Darjeeling	417	743	10,260	131	666	12,217	20,806	516	...	1,561	65	2,901	25,849	—13,632
Furreedpore	2,894	5,983	19,732	1,471	1,048	31,128	33,726	3,158	108	10,581	683	6,395	54,651	—23,523
Gya	3,893	5,154	11,954	983	192	22,176	48,010	1,809	..	12,012	500	5,174	67,505	—45,329
Hooghly	5,830	8,959	24,026	2,160	562	41,637	39,343	2,398	40	13,051	1,080	6,320	62,232	—20,595
Howrah	3,566	5,441	23,758	1,063	1,289	35,117	37,522	1,296	...	9,020	531	5,129	53,298	—18,181
Jessore	6,386	7,157	12,693	1,298	1,285	28,799	39,540	3,596	50	10,660	648	4,564	59,058	—30,259
Khoolna	2,003	2,956	5,718	446	251	11,374	14,730	1,515	10	3,216	223	1,284	20,978	—9,604
Midnapore	6,680	8,474	15,941	4,221	434	35,050	40,270	3,227	5	12,675	2,112	10,452	68,741	—33,691
Moorshedabad	3,792	5,447	16,118	1,212	949	27,518	42,748	1,910	18	13,145	605	6,894	65,320	—37,802
Mymensing	9,443	15,462	31,057	2,291	1,626	59,879	49,360	4,108	31	14,308	1,023	10,850	79,580	—19,701
Noakhally	8,909	5,772	14,685	540	748	30,654	26,487	3,284	7	8,963	270	2,184	41,195	—10,541
Nuddea	5,920	6,227	14,730	960	1,134	28,971	71,958	2,404	...	4,414	661	5,415	84,872	—55,901
Patna	4,090	6,373	14,257	1,575	1,011	27,306	53,041	3,365	60	13,687	885	9,417	80,475	—43,169
Pubna	5,869	5,503	13,033	1,106	435	25,445	39,029	2,861	2	10,139	567	19,365	71,863	—46,418
Bogra	2,245	2,279	4,644	283	32	9,483	25,439	955	2	5,569	155	2,648	34,768	—25,285
Purneah	4,242	4,401	11,309	1,274	12,585	33,811	34,055	1,776	...	8,808	637	3,893	49,169	—15,358
Rajshahye	3,157	2,733	8,458	1,408	750	16,506	31,890	2,674	5	9,214	697	2,532	46,012	—29,506
Maldah	2,521	2,275	8,016	462	467	13,741	19,811	1,442	...	5,899	231	1,507	28,690	—14,949
Rungpore	5,196	5,349	12,724	731	440	24,440	32,324	2,623	2	12,567	303	7,530	55,749	—31,309
Julpigoree	1,541	1,750	4,729	469	313	8,802	22,720	1,327	1	6,441	223	2,279	32,991	—24,189
Sarun	3,480	5,846	13,420	1,183	48,937	72,866	35,142	2,569	1	9,895	592	6,023	54,222	+18,644
Champarun	3,283	3,685	8,940	503	7,236	23,647	24,507	1,788	1	5,371	251	4,846	36,764	—13,117
Shahabad	4,921	5,810	15,301	1,912	280	28,224	36,943	3,193	180	8,851	1,015	4,658	54,839	—26,615
Tipperah	10,404	12,895	19,141	1,528	847	44,815	45,790	4,630	30	10,066	818	5,390	66,724	—21,909
Mozufferpore	3,809	4,610	10,286	1,287	516	20,508	36,520	1,731	13	10,580	635	2,243	51,722	—31,214
Durbhungah	1,500	3,023	12,249	1,204	1,744	19,711	38,664	658	14	6,603	591	3,183	49,712	—30,001
24-Pergunnahs	12,129	14,682	43,394	2,659	405	73,269	91,344	4,639	5	20,842	1,245	13,499	1,31,574	—58,305
Hazareebagh	1,421	1,750	8,468	373	188	12,200	22,182	585	...	3,878	184	3,979	30,808	—18,608
Lohardugga	1,915	3,209	9,002	737	348	15,211	34,619	1,428	50	8,646	342	5,874	45,959	—30,748
Manbhoom	2,129	3,087	8,300	418	28	13,962	20,174	1,345	...	5,000	249	2,585	29,353	—15,391
Singhbhoom	93	140	1,276	4	...	1,513	7,161	188	.	1,714	7	494	9,564	—8,051
TOTAL — Courts of Magistrates	1,75,036	2,18,329	5,57,892	43,750	1,03,576	10,98,583	11,91,466	89,356	4,736	3,40,825	21,966	2,13,939	18,62,288	—7,63,705
TOTAL — Courts of Session	88	3,438	5,596	4,053	105	13,280	3,23,138	2,820	572	30,186	1,981	20,575	3,79,272	—3,65,992
TOTAL	1,75,124	2,21,767	5,63,488	47,803	1,03,681	11,11,863	15,14,604	92,176	5,308	3,71,011	23,947	2,34,514	22,41,560	—11,29,697
CALCUTTA — Presidency Magistrate	..	636	63,499	...	3,978	68,113	33,000	..		16,712		1,775	51,487	+16,626
CALCUTTA — High Court		1,933	...	...	..	1,933	1,00,000	...	...	33,012	...	290	1,33,302	—1,31,369
GRAND TOTAL	1,75,124	2,24,336	6,26,987	47,803	1,07,659	11,81,909	16,47,604	92,176	5,308	4,20,735	23,947	2,36,579	24,26,349	—12,44,440

ANNUAL STATEMENT (CRIMINAL).

Annual Statement—1—(Criminal).

Statement showing the number of Judicial Divisions and of Officers exercising Jurisdiction in Criminal cases in the Lower Provinces of Bengal on the last day of the year, the work done, and the Receipts and Charges of the Criminal Courts in 1882.

DISTRICTS.	Area.	Population.	Number of Sessions Divisions.	Number of Divisions of Districts (including Sudder Divisions).	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFICERS. Judges of the High Court.	Sessions Judges of all grades.	MAGISTRATES OF ALL GRADES. Stipendiary.	Special and Honorary Magistrates.	Number of Benches of Magistrates.	NUMBER OF CRIMINAL CASES ORIGINALLY DECIDED. By the High Court.	By Courts of Session.	By District Magistrates.	By other Stipendiary Magistrates.	By Special and Honorary Magistrates.	By Benches of Magistrates.	NUMBER OF CRIMINAL CASES DECIDED ON APPEAL. By the High Court.	By Courts of Session.	By District Magistrates or other Magistrates empowered.	Total Receipts of the Criminal Courts.	Total Charges of the Criminal Courts.
																			Rs.	Rs.
Backergunge	3,649	1,900,889	1	4	...	1	11	10	3	...	61	25	3,535	...	250	15	259	97	45,356	71,659
Beerbhoom	1,756	794,428	1	2	...	1	5	12	2	...	28	9	1,129	...	300	9	30	20	9,688	31,336
Bhaugulpore	4,268	1,966,158	1	4	...	1	9	27	7	...	20	2	2,108	...	587	10	60	21	20,556	59,615
Monghyr	3,921	1,969,774		3	...		7	47	8	...	31	3	1,862	...	1,289	16	71	43	18,680	45,545
Burdwan	2,697	1,391,823	1	4	...	1	10	114	9	...	41	57	2,041	624	938	4	48	45	24,098	70,594
Bankura	2,621	1,041,752		2	...	1	6	21	2	...	31	2	925	...	117	9	32	13	12,717	39,046
Chittagong	2,567	1,132,341	1	2	...	1	10	15	3	...	24	31	1,877	...	60	12	42	66	25,148	48,524
Cuttack	3,666	1,738,165	1	3	...	1	9	5	1	...	27	21	2,382	...	237	22	40	29	16,181	48,966
Pooree	2,473	888,487		2	...		6	5	1	...	22	4	1,680	...	129	1	28	9	11,300	39,373
Balasore	2,066	945,280		2	...		6	9	1	...	23	18	1,126	307	40	17	64	67	13,436	37,904
Dacca	2,797	2,116,350	1	4	...	1	10	28	4	...	56	43	3,361	227	906	38	205	80	54,748	68,807
Dinagepore	4,118	1,514,346	1	1	...	1	7	9	2	...	27	12	1,372	...	372	11	34	19	9,966	35,954
Darjeeling	1,166	155,179		3	...		5	6	2	...	12	5	1,616	...	451	6	20	17	12,217	25,849
Furreedpore	2,267	1,631,734	1	3	...	1	8	28	3	...	32	37	2,147	...	539	17	172	34	31,128	54,651
Gya	4,712	2,124,682	1	4	...	1	10	46	3	...	59	37	2,007	15	709	17	102	27	22,176	67,505
Hooghly	1,223	1,012,768	1	3	...	2	10	67	10	...	44	18	2,952	...	2,555	10	61	41	41,637	62,232
Howrah	476	635,381		2	...		6	48	3	...	26	41	1,918	...	3,324	6	36	17	35,117	53,298
Jessore	2,276	1,577,249	1	4	...	1	12	46	4	...	47	77	2,803		410	25	127	65	28,799	59,058
Khoolna	2,077	1,079,948		3	...		8	31	4	...	22	3	1,004	...	332	...	22	21	11,374	20,978

Midnapore	5,062	2,517,802	1	4	...	1	12	79	10	...	89	19	3,258	...	738	34	145	94	35,050	68,741
Moorshedabad	2,144	1,226,790	1	4	...	1	10	68	6	...	38	11	2,926	368	312	13	93	42	27,518	65,320
Mymensingh	6,287	3,051,966	1	5	...	1	11	29	4	...	106	46	4,009	81	363	56	272	110	59,879	79,580
Noakhally	1,641	820,772	1	2	...	1	9	10	1	...	16	7	1,669	...	26	6	104	46	30,654	41,195
Nuddea	3,404	2,017,847	1	6	...	1	17	68	8	...	63	2	2,540	16	964	11	118	41	28,971	84,872
Patna	2,079	1,756,856	1	4	...	1	9	31	7	...	63	15	2,396	...	5,254	25	136	73	27,306	80,475
Pubna	1,847	1,311,728	1	2	...	1	7	16	2	...	22	59	1,388	...	324	4	126	42	25,445	71,863
Bogra	1,498	734,358		1	...		5	15	3	...	17	30	729	60	263	6	30	20	9,483	34,768
Purneah	4,956	1,848,637	1	3	..	1	8	32	3	...	21	8	1,454	34	351	8	26	78	33,811	49,169
Rajshahye	2,361	1,338,638	1	3	...	1	8	14	2	...	37	10	1,577	...	184	14	66	69	16,506	46,012
Maldah	1,891	710,448		1	...		5	9	2	...	14	74	823	...	262	9	12	80	13,741	28,690
Rungpore	3,486	2,097,964	1	4	..	1	9	42	5	...	53	...	1,259	...	640	20	32	14	24,449	55,749
Julpigoree	2,952	581,562		2	...		6	20	3	...	7	36	632	30	326	5	17	16	8,802	32,991
Sarun	2,622	2,280,382	1	3	...	1	11	16	2	...	55	7	2,082	...	250	28	75	70	72,866	54,222
Chumparun	3,531	1,721,608		2	...		6	5	1	...	44	67	1,684	...	71	26	37	16	23,647	36,764
Shahabad	4,365	1,964,909	1	4	...	1	11	32	5	...	42	16	2,356	47	736	22	160	70	28,224	54,839
Tipperah	2,491	1,519,338	1	3	...	1	8	15	3	...	42	10	2,414	...	501	20	216	55	44,815	66,724
Mozufferpore	3,003	2,582,060	1	3	...	1	10	40	8	...	33	21	1,921	...	207	21	84	10	20,508	51,722
Durbhungah	3,335	2,633,447		3	...		8	33	7	...	35	5	1,888	...	386	16	104	22	19,711	49,712
24-Pergunnahs	2,120	1,869,859	1	7	...	2	23	87	10	...	81	4	9,279	331	948	22	105	61	73,269	131,574
Hazareebagh	7,021	1,104,742	1	2	...	1	9	...	...	...	17	36	1,368	...	...	13	47	22	12,200	30 808
Lohardugga	12,045	1,609,244		2	...		8	...	...	...	29	124	1,869	...	...	15	101	99	15,211	45,959
Manbhoom	4,147	1,058,228		2	...		9	2	—	...	26	26	1,186	266	...	3	28	34	13,962	29,353
Singhbhoom	3,753	453,775		1	...		2	2	1	...	2	98	122	...	37	4	3	8	1,513	9,564
TOTAL	138,857	64,429,744	28	128	...	31	376	1,239	165	...	1,585	1,176	88,674	2,406	26,688	646	3,610	1,923	11,11,863	22,41,560
Calcutta	8	433,219	1	2	12	...	2	91	2	—	...	...	16,420	...	6,608	10	...	—	70,046	1,84,789
GRAND TOTAL	138,865	64,862,963	29	130	12	31	378	1,330	167	...	1,585	1,176	105,094	2,406	33,296	656	3,610	1,923	11,81,909	24,26,349

* The number of officers is 30 only, as the Additional Sessions Judge of the 24-Pergunnahs, who is also the Additional Sessions Judge of Hooghly, is entered twice.

Annual Statement—2—(Criminal).

Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, convicted, and acquitted of each offence, in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, in the year 1882.

Nomenclature of Offences, with Chapter and Section of the Penal Code or other Law applicable.	Number of head of crime.	Number of cases.					Number of persons.				
		Offences reported.	Complaints rejected under Section 147, C. P. C.	Other cases struck off as false.	Balance returned as true.	Brought to trial during the year.	Under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the close of the year.
					I. Offences under the Penal Code.						
Offences against the State.											
Chapter VI, Sections 121 to 130	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against the Army or Navy.											
Chapter VII, Sections 131 to 140	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against the public tranquillity.											
Chapter VIII, Sections 143 to 145, 149 to 151, 157, 158—Unlawful assembly	3	1,028	162	112	754	556	2,591	946	1,475	5	165
" " " 147, 148, 152, and 153 to 156—Rioting, &c.	4	1,557	100	90	1,367	1,305	6,130	1,829	3,736	45	520
" " Section 160—Affray	5	287	1	2	284	276	840	127	699	...	14
Offences by or relating to public servants.											
Chapter IX, Sections 161 to 169—By public servants	6	180	16	5	159	136	183	106	64	1	12
" " " 161, 170 and 171—Relating to public servants	7	109	8	2	99	94	133	50	81	2	...
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants.											
Chapter X, Sections 172 to 190	8	4,637	66	29	4,542	4,275	7,126	2,124	4,848	13	141
Attempts	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...
False evidence, and offences against public officers.											
Chapter XI, Sections 193 to 200—False evidence or subornation, &c., of public servants	9	666	23	3	640	609	852	423	375	11	43
" " " 201 to 229—Offences against public justice	10	2,444	76	28	2,340	2,196	2,970	1,368	1,461	23	118
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps.											
Chapter XII, Sections 231 to 254—Offences relating to coin	11	133	...	11	122	108	156	57	78		7
" " " 255 to 263—Offences relating to stamps	12	27	1	...	26	24	28	18	10	...	

Offences relating to weights and measures.											
Chapter XIII, Sections 264 to 267	13	280	3	1	276	265	328	78	244		6
Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency, and morals.											
Chapter XIV, Sections 269 to 278—Offences affecting public health	14	347	12	14	321	290	541	158	376	...	7
" " " 279 to 289 " " safety	15	1,014	6	12	996	928	1,532	257	1,264	...	11
" " " 290 & 291 " " convenience	16	5,157	6	5	5,146	5,078	7,354	353	6,995	1	5
" " " 292 to 294 " " decency and morals	17	244	5	1	238	219	452	84	368	...	...
" " " 294A—Keeping lottery office or publishing proposals for lottery	17a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to religion.											
Chapter XV, Sections 295 to 298	18	46	6	1	39	31	77	35	41	...	1
Offences affecting the human body.											
Chapter XVI, Sections 302 and 303—Murder	19	324	3	26	295	265	697	365	155	9	168
" " " 307—Attempt at murder	20	60	2	9	49	46	103	49	34	1	19
" " " 304—Culpable homicide	21	270	5	46	219	200	501	283	144	4	70
" " " 304A—Causing death by rash or negligent act	21a	74	...	4	70	63	92	42	44	1	5
" " " 308—Attempt at culpable homicide	22	5	...	2	3	2	2	2	...	...	...
" " " 305 and 306—Abetment of suicide	23	5	1	1	3	3	4	3	1	...	...
" " " 309—Attempted suicide	24	443	3	32	408	337	348	90	239	9	10
" " " 311—Thuggee, &c.	25	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " " 312 to 315—Causing miscarriage	26	97	10	10	77	59	94	60	22	1	11
" " " 316—Injury to unborn children	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " " 317—Exposure of infants	28	83	10	2	71	53	63	25	28	3	7
" " " 318—Concealment of birth by secret disposal of dead body	29	47	...	3	44	30	35	10	23	1	1
" " " 325 to 331 and 333—Hurt with aggravating circumstances	30	776	17	57	702	598	1,070	374	593	11	92
" " " 323, 324, 332 and 334 to 338—Other cases	31	12,501	1,114	835	10,552	6,318	9,726	3,644	5,718	8	356
" " " 341—Wrongful restraint	32	1,590	288	110	1,192	839	1,407	641	729	4	33
" " " 342 to 348—Wrongful confinement	33	2,866	573	352	1,941	1,246	2,400	1,455	777	14	154
" " " 352 to 358—Criminal force or assault	34	54,179	9,200	2,397	42,582	18,632	26,084	13,204	12,365	47	468
" " " 364, 366, 367—Kidnapping or forcible abduction with aggravating circumstances	35	135	35	18	82	55	121	96	13	...	11

Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, convicted, and acquitted of each offence, in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, in the year 1882—contd.

Nomenclature of Offences, with Chapter and Section of the Penal Code or other Law applicable.	Number of head of crime.	Number of cases.					Number of persons.				
		Offences reported.	Complaints rejected under Section 147, C. P. C.	Other cases struck off as false.	Balance returned as true.	Brought to trial during the year.	Under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the close of the year.
				I.—Offences under the Penal Code.							
Offences affecting the human body—contd.											
Chapter XVI, Sections 363, 365, 368, and 369—Other cases	36	252	49	29	204	152	309	189	63	3	54
" " " 370 and 371—Slavery	37	12	4	1	7	2	5	5	...	...	...
" " " 372 and 373—Buying or selling a minor for the purpose of prostitution	38	25	5	2	18	12	25	14	8	1	2
" " " 374—Forced labour	39	7	...	...	7	5	8	8	...	...	...
" " " 376—Rape	40	264	23	84	157	127	187	130	39	...	18
" " " 377—Unnatural offence	41	89	1	18	70	60	66	42	17	...	7
Attempts	...	8	...	1	7	6	7	3	4	...	...
Offences against property.											
Chapter XVII, Section 382—Theft with aggravating circumstances	42	13	1	2	10	9	11	8	3	...	...
" " Sections 379 to 381 and 401—Other cases	43	32,140	3,528	4,329	24,283	15,872	23,477	9,808	12,478	47	1,140
" " " 386 to 389—Extortion with aggravating circumstances	44	4	1	...	3	3	3	2	...	...	1
" " " 384 and 385—Other cases	45	1,450	519	39	892	519	770	538	181	1	50
" " " 394— Robbery: With hurt	46	72	6	15	51	48	69	29	35	...	5
" " " 392— Robbery: Other cases	47	163	7	44	112	85	147	70	65	...	12
" " " 393— Robbery: Attempts	48	4	...	1	3	2	3	3	...	...	...
" " " 396 — Dacoity: With murder	49	3	...	1	2	3	24	10	14	...	...
" " " 397 — Dacoity: With attempt to cause death or grievous hurt	50	5	...	1	4	2	3	...	3	...	...
" " " 398 — Dacoity: Atttempted robbery or dacoity when armed with deadly weapons	51	21	6	1	14	6	41	29	12	...	...
" " " 395, 399, 400 and 402 — Dacoity: Other cases	52	173	5	33	135	91	543	335	133	3	72
" " " 403 and 404—Criminal misappropriation of property	53	819	204	16	599	445	575	264	297	2	12
" " " 406 to 409—Criminal breach of trust	54	3,263	885	224	2,154	1,438	1,745	1,074	576	16	79

" " " 411 to 414—Receiving or habitually dealing in stolen or plundered property	55	2,128	16	67	2,045	1,968	3,345	1,148	2,086	22	86
" " " 417 to 420—Cheating	56	1,857	725	51	1,081	688	905	588	279	4	34
" " " 421 to 424—Fraudulent deeds or disposition of property	57	17	3	...	14	12	21	6	12	...	3
" " " 429 to 433 and 435 to 440 } Mischief { With aggravating circumstances	58	1,399	125	182	1,092	719	1,152	597	469	10	76
" " " 426 to 428 and 434 } Mischief { Other cases	59	7,099	1,806	263	5,030	2,631	3,888	2,179	1,602	5	102
" " " 459 and 460 } Criminal trespass. { Resulting in death or grievous hurt	60	168	2	124	42	34	46	20	25	...	1
" " " 449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 and 458 } Criminal trespass. { For commission of serious offences	61	16,206	184	1,139	14,883	2,612	3,964	1,539	2,273	11	139
" " " 447, 448, 453, 456, 461 and 462 } Criminal trespass. { Other cases	62	11,556	2,266	694	8,596	5,396	8,702	4,146	4,244	10	302
Attempts	...	146	5	1	140	32	46	15	30	...	1
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property mark.											
Chapter XVIII, Sections 465 to 471 and 474—Forgery or uttering or possessing forged documents or papers	63	238	30	...	208	198	358	243	74	2	39
" " " 472 to 476—Counterfeiting or making or possessing a counterfeit seal, &c., for purposes of forgery	64	6	1	...	5	5	9	9	...	...	...
" " " 477—Fraudulently destroying or defacing a will or other documents	65	9	4	1	4	2	2	1	1	...	...
" " " 482, 486, 487 and 488—Using a false trade or property mark and knowingly selling property so marked	66	4	...	...	4	4	6	2	4	...	...
" " " 483 to 485—Counterfeiting or making or possessing a die, plate or instrument for counterfeiting trade or property mark	67	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " " 489—Removing, destroying, &c., a trade or property mark with intent to cause injury	68	6	2	2	2	1	1	...	1	...	...
Criminal breach of contracts and service.											
Chapter XIX, Sections 490 to 492	69	139	19	2	118	99	187	58	126	1	2
Offences relating to marriage.											
Chapter XX, Sections 493 to 498	70	4,415	1,528	144	2,743	1,421	1,901	1,510	275	19	97
Defamation.											
Chapter XXI, Sections 500 to 502	71	855	315	32	508	288	375	273	79	1	22
Criminal intimidation, insult or annoyance.											
Chapter XXII, Section 506—The threat being to cause death or other grievous hurt	72	108	31	2	75	49	73	36	36	...	1
" " " 504 to 510—Other cases	73	1,930	344	45	1,541	1,050	1,457	557	870	1	29
TOTAL OF OFFENCES UNDER THE PENAL CODE	...	178,720	24,404	11,813	142,503	81,233	128,497	53,845	69,414	377	4,851

Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, convicted, and acquitted of each offence, in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, in the year 1882—concld.

Nomenclature of Offences, with Chapter and Section of the Penal Code or other Law applicable.	Number of head of crime.	Number of cases.					Number of persons.				
		Offences reported.	Complaints rejected under Section 147, C. P. C.	Other cases struck off as false.	Balance returned as true.	Brought to trial during the year.	Under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the close of the year.
Code of Criminal Procedure.					II.—Offences under Special & Local Laws.						
Chapter XXXVII, Sections 491, 494, 497—Security for keeping the peace	74	3,991	538	86	3,367	2,398	10,158	2,710	7,144	13	291
" XXXVIII, " 504, 505, 506—Security for good behaviour	75	1,153	15	3	1,135	1,073	1,197	352	791	4	50
Other Laws:—relating to											
Arms and Ammunition, Acts XXXI of 1860 and XI of 1878	...	1,331	2	1	1,328	1,310	1,495	206	1,281	1	7
Canal, Drainage and Embankment, Acts VI and VIII of 1873	...	112	...	2	110	105	255	107	143	...	5
Cantonment (Military), Acts XXII of 1864 and III of 1880	...	435	...	...	435	433	722	91	621	...	10
Cattle Trespass, Act I of 1877, and Pound, Act I of 1871	...	7,810	954	280	6,576	2,631	3,974	2,055	1,850	...	69
Code of Civil Procedure, Act XIV of 1882	...	61	...	...	61	55	85	19	59	1	6
Contagious Diseases, Act XIV of 1868	...	264	...	...	264	253	279	12	250	...	17
Contagious Diseases (Animals), Act VIII of 1880	...	2	...	...	2	2	2	...	2	...	...
Contract (Workmen), Act XIII of 1859	...	673	32	6	635	457	504	123	380	...	1
Court of Wards, Act IX of 1879	...	2	...	...	2	2	4	...	4	...	...
Cruelty to Animals, Act I of 1869	...	3,350	...	...	3,350	3,348	5,265	85	5,180	...	...
Customs (Inland), Acts VI of 1864 and VIII of 1875	...	1,311	1	4	1,306	1,283	1,384	127	1,255	1	1
Customs (Sea), Act VIII of 1878	...	2	...	...	2	2	2	...	2	...	...
Emigration (Inland), Act VII (B. C.) of 1873 and Act I of 1882	...	21	1	...	20	19	25	10	14	1	...
Excise (Abkari, Opium), Acts XXI of 1856, XXIII of 1876 and I and VII of 1878	...	3,531	16	31	3,484	3,422	4,280	866	3,363	2	49
Ferries, Act II of 1873	...	24	...	...	24	26	29	6	23	...	...
Fire Brigade and Jute Warehouse, Act V (B. C.) of 1876	...	47	...	...	47	47	70	9	61	...	...
Forests, Act VII of 1878	...	107	1	...	106	104	239	58	178	3	
Furnace, Act II of 1863	...	1	...	...	1	1	3	3	...	...	
Gambling, Act II of 1867	...	236	...	2	234	232	761	103	658	...	
Gas, Act V of 1857	...	3	...	...	3	3	3	...	3	...	

Hackney and State Carriages, Acts V of 1866, XVI of 1861 and XIV of 1879	...	865	...	8	857	840	970	107	863	...	
Howrah Bridge, Act IX of 1871	...	18	...	...	18	18	26	8	18		
Howrah Local, Act XXI of 1857	...	329	...	...	329	326	378	45	333	...	...
Inoculation, Act IV of 1865	...	13	...	...	13	10	11	3	8	...	...
Irrigation, Act III (B. C.) of 1876	...	19	...	...	19	19	61	16	45	...	...
Jails, Acts II of 1864, V of 1865 and XXVI of 1870	...	13	..	...	13	13	16	1	14	1	...
Legal Practitioners, Act XVIII of 1879	...	6	...	...	6	6	7	2	5	...	...
Lodging-houses, Act IV (B. C.) of 1871	...	82	...	...	82	78	123	13	107	2	
Merchant Shipping, Acts I of 1859 and III (B. C.) of 1867	...	274	2	...	272	272	434	31	403	...	...
Municipalities, Acts IV and V (B. C.) of 1876	...	20,798	19	155	20,624	15,447	18,412	2,890	15,412	8	102
Police (District), Act V of 1861	...	17,310	6	53	17,251	17,192	21,222	1,515	19,651	12	44
„ (Town), Acts II and IV of 1866	...	4,569	...	...	4,569	4,565	6,129	177	5,952	...	...
„ (Village), Acts VI and X of 1870	...	371	...	1	370	364	663	76	586	...	1
Ports, Act XII of 1875	...	1,632	...	...	1.632	1,631	2,486	19	2,467	...	...
Post Office, Act XIV of 1866	...	42	...	...	42	42	52	22	29	...	1
Prisoners, Acts II of 1864, IX of 1866 and V of 1871	...	14	...	...	14	14	16	1	15	...	...
Passenger Ships, Act VIII of 1876	...	2	...	...	2	2	2	...	2	...	...
Railways, Act IV of 1879	...	820	2	8	810	799	1,017	147	856	4	10
Registration of births and deaths, Act IV of 1873	...	255	...	15	240	239	276	61	214	...	1
„ of documents, Act III of 1877	...	101	...	...	101	101	210	84	108	...	18
Salt, Acts VII and XXXI of 1861, VII of 1864 and VIII of 1875	...	1,319	4	8	1,307	1,269	1,444	118	1,323	...	3
Smoke Nuisance, Act II of 1863 (B. C.)	...	2	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...
Stamps, Acts X of 1862, XVIII of 1869 and I of 1879	...	614	3	...	611	583	830	142	675	...	13
Tolls, Act V of 1864	...	8	...	...	8	8	10	...	9	...	1
Tramways, Act I of 1880 (B. C.)	...	45	...	...	45	43	45	7	38	...	...
Treasure Trove, Act VI of 1878	...	6	...	...	6	6	9	2	6	1	...
Vaccination, Act V of 1880	...	30	...	...	30	19	66	11	55	...	...
Vagrancy, Act IX of 1874	...	29	...	...	29	29	35	5	30	...	...
Weights and Measures, Act XXXI of 1872	...	2	...	...	2	2	2	1	1	...	...
TOTAL OF OFFENCES UNDER SPECIAL LAWS	...	74,055	1,596	663	71,796	61,145	85,690*	12,448	72,487	53	702
GRAND TOTAL OF ALL OFFENCES	...	252,775	26,000	12,476	214,299	142,378	214,187*	66,293	141,901	430	5,553

* The proceedings against 10 persons were suspended under Section 459 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Annual Statement—3—(Criminal).

Statement of Miscellaneous Proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during 1882.

Nature of Proceedings.	Total number dealt with during the year.		Disposed of during the year.			Remarks.
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.		
				Discharged.	Convicted.	
1. Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under Chapter XVI, Section 209	1,090	1,102	1,090	33	1,069	
2. Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter XXVI	38	38	38	3	35	
3. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XXVIII	1,050	1,443	1,048	116	1,324	
4. Non-attendance of Jurors or Assessors—Chapter XXIX, Section 414	32	33	31	19	13	
5. Contempts of Court under Chapter XXXII	255	242	225	3	239	
6. Proceedings under Chapter XXXVII to prevent breach of the peace	2,764	10,848	2,668	2,712	7,952	
7. Proceedings under Chapter XXXVIII—Security for good behaviour	1,106	1,194	1,075	352	793	
8. Proceedings against local nuisances—Chapter XXXIX	620	1,630	605	305	1,298	
9. Possession—Chapter XL	421	...	409	...	...	
10. Maintenance—Chapter XLI	951	951	930	455	475	
Total	8,297	17,481	8,119	3,998	13,198	

Note.—Besides the persons shown in this statement, there were 7 cases for the restoration of abducted females under Chapter II, Section 17 of the Presidency Magistrates Act, which resulted in the discharge of 4 persons and the conviction of 3 others.

Annual Statement—4—(Criminal).

Statement showing the general result of Criminal trials in the tribunals of various classes in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1882.

Class of Tribunal.	Number of persons under trial.								Persons whose cases were disposed of.								Persons under trial at the end of the year.	Number of cases.				Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.
	Remaining at the end of the previous year.	Brought to trial during the year.						Total.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted.				Committed or referred.	Total of columns 11 to 16.		Brought to trial during the year.	Disposed of during the year.	Remaining at the close of the year.	Number of cases entered in column 20 tried summarily.		
		Under arrest by police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.	Received on commitment or reference.	Received by transfer.				On regular trial.		On summary trial.										
											Appealable sentence passed.	Non-appealable sentence passed.	Appealable sentence passed.	Non-appealable sentence passed.									
I.—MAGISTRATES.																							
Village Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates. — Special Magistrate under Section 42	11	...	4	146	19	...	...	180	...	89	86	...	...	...	...	175	5	59	62	3	...	2·3	159
Subordinate Magistrates. — Honorary Magistrates sitting singly — 2nd and 3rd class	26	655	34	2,082	21	...	...	2,818	7	805	1,665	...	...	327	...	2,797	14	2,097	2,098	10	368	4·8	4,305
Subordinate Magistrates. — Honorary Magistrates sitting singly — 1st class	1	10	57	205	8	...	...	281	...	61	2	211	...	...	...	274	7	249	246	4	...	1·	840
Subordinate Magistrates. — Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly — 2nd and 3rd class	989	18,669	1,882	17,886	749	...	3	40,178	61	15,536	21,354	1,362	36	37	525	38,850	1,267	26,919	26,782	756	329	9·9	97,886
Subordinate Magistrates. — Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly — 1st class	3,153	71,344	8,285	42,914	2,064	...	136	127,896	306	37,118	13,609	31,906	1,092	37,820	2,676	124,221	3,369	78,717	78,312	1,879	29,732	8·9	240,657
Subordinate Magistrates. — Benches of Magistrates	280	12,687	910	26,475	207	...	10	40,569	8	10,808	6,083	1,174	4,760	17,334	10	40,169	392	33,338	33,296	323	23,365	2·7	47,358
District and Divisional Magistrates—Cases referred under Section 46	2	...	...	...	...	249	...	251	...	30	191	28	...	...	...	249	2	170	170	2	...	2·6	20
Chief Magistrates of Districts — Under ordinary powers	78	723	163	766	40	...	3	1,773	16	577	157	372	25	499	32	1,662	95	1,008	983	53	406	7·9	3,379
Chief Magistrates of Districts — Under special powers under Section 36	...	35	4	5	...	...	...	44	...	11	26	...	...	...	7	44	...	23	23	...	...	7·9	154
Total	4,540	104,123	11,339	90,479	3,108	249	152	213,990	398	65,035	43,173	35,053	5,913	56,017	3,250	208,441	5,151	142,580	141,972	3,630	54,200	8·9	394,756
II.—COURTS OF SESSION.																							
Assistant Judges	9	...	...	...	...	18	...	27	...	12	4	...	...	...	6	22	5	15	17	4	...	37·7	147
Judges, Joint and Additional Judges	364	...	...	1	...	2,930	14	3,309 (a)	27	1,198	1,570	31	...	...	91	2,890	382	1,524	1,550	186	...	45·7	11,137
Judges — Cases referred by Deputy Commissioners under Section 36, C. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	7	...	4	4	...	...	7·	...
Judges — Cases referred by Assistant Judges under Section 18, C. P. C.	1	...	...	...	...	6	...	7	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	7	...	5	6	...	...	50·6	...
Judges — Cases referred by Magistrates for orders under Section 507, C. P. C.	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	8	...	1	6	1	...	...	...	8	...	4	8	...	...	16·2	...
Total	378	...	...	1	...	2,965	14	3,358	27	1,212	1,593	32	...	...	97	2,934	387	1,552	1,585	190	...	45·3	11,284
III.—SUPERIOR COURTS OF GENERAL JURISDICTION.																							
High Court — Cases under Sections 64, 75, and 76, C. P. C., and Section 147, High Courts Act	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	51·	10
High Court — Cases committed by the Presidency Magistrates	4	...	...	...	...	83	...	87	...	11	...	71	...	...	...	82	5	66	65	5	...	30·	425
High Court — Cases referred by Sessions Judges under Section 263, C. P. C.	3	...	...	...	...	30	...	33	...	24	...	6	...	...	...	30	3	18	16	3	...	26·9	...
High Court — Ditto ditto under Section 287, C. P. C.	7	...	...	...	...	52	...	59 (b)	1	3	...	43	...	...	...	46	7	47	46	7	...	25·	...
Total	14	...	...	...	...	166	...	180	1	39	...	120	...	...	...	159	15	132	128	15	...	28·	435
Grand Total	4,932	104,123	11,339	90,480	3,108	3,380	166	217,528	426 (c)	66,286 (d)	44,766	35,205	5,913	56,017	3,347	211,534	5,553	144,264	143,685	3,235	54,200	7·9	406,475

(a) Of these the proceedings were suspended under Sec. 459, C. P. C., against 10 persons. (b) Of these five were remanded for retrial. (c) Besides these, four persons whose case was referred to the High Court under Sec. 296 were ordered by that Court to be transferred to Sylhet for trial. (d) Besides these, there were seven persons whose commitment to the Sessions was quashed.

Annual Statement—5—(Criminal).

Statement showing the punishments inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in the exercise of Original Jurisdiction in the year 1882.

| CLASS OF TRIBUNAL. | PERSONS SENTENCED TO | | | | | | | | | | | | PERSONS ORDERED TO FIND OR GIVE | | | PERSONS IMPRISONED IN DEFAULT OF SECURITY FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR. | | DETAIL OF PUNISHMENT. | | | | | | | | | | | |

Annual Statement—5 a—(Criminal).

Statement showing the particulars of Whippings inflicted by the Criminal Tribunals during 1882.

Part I.

Showing Whippings inflicted under Sections 2 and 3, Act VI, 1864, in lieu of other punishment.

Offences for which awarded.	Number of stripes awarded.												Total.
	5 and under.		6 to 10.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 25.		26 to 30.		
	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	
IN LIEU OF OTHER PUNISHMENT. (Sections 2 and 3, Act VI, 1864.)													
1. Theft, as defined in — Section 378, I. P. C.	53	...	238	10	149	2	124	7	28	1	23	2	637
1. Theft, as defined in — " 380 "	29	...	99	8	96	5	85	2	19	—	18	...	361
1. Theft, as defined in — " 381 "	4	...	34	...	18	...	25	...	4	...	2	...	87
1. Theft, as defined in — " 382 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Extortion, as defined in — " 388 "	...	...	1	...	1	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
2. Extortion, as defined in — " 389 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in — " 411 "	2	...	21	...	24	...	23	1	7	1	4	2	85
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in — " 412 "	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
4. Lurking house trespass, as defined in — " 443 "	2	...	4	...	5	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	17
5. Ditto by night, as defined in — " 444 "	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	7
6. House-breaking, as defined in — " 445 "	...	...	4	...	1	...	11	...	2	...	2	1	21
7. Ditto by night, as defined in — " 446 "	...	...	4	2	8	—	16	1	2	...	9	1	43
8. Offence under Section 14, Act III, 1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,261

Part II.

Showing Whippings inflicted in addition to other punishments, Sections 3 and 4, Act VI, 1864.

Offences for which awarded.		Number of stripes. 5 and under.	6 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 20.	21 to 25.	26 to 30.	Total.
IN ADDITION TO OTHER PUNISHMENTS. (Sections 3 and 4).								
A.—Section 3 :—								
1. Theft, as defined in	Section 378, I. P. C.	...	3	20	34	11	27	95
	" 380 "	...	7	15	31	3	12	68
	" 381 "	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
	" 382 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Extortion, as defined in	" 388 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" 389 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in	" 411 "	...	2	5	6	5	9	27
	" 412 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Lurking house trespass, as defined in	" 443 "	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
5. Ditto by night, as defined in	" 444 "	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
6. House-breaking, as defined in	" 445 "	...	1	...	3	...	3	7
7. Ditto by night, as defined in	" 446 "	...	...	2	5	1	11	19
8. Offence under Section 14, Act III, 1880		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B.—Section 4 :—								
1. False evidence, as defined in	Section 193, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" 194 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" 195 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. False charge of unnatural offence, as defined in	" 211 " and	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" 377 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Assault, as defined in	" 354 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Rape, as defined in	" 375 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Unnatural offence, as defined in	" 377 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Robbery, as defined in	" 390 "	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
7. Decoity, as defined in	" 391 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Attempt at robbery, as defined in	" 393 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Hurt in committing robbery, as defined in	" 394 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Receiving stolen property, as defined in	" 413 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Forgery, as defined in	" 463 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" 466 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" 467 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" 468 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" 469 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Lurking house trespass, as defined in	" 443 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Ditto by night, as defined in	" 444 "	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
14. House-breaking, as defined in	" 445 "	1	...	...	...	...	2	3
15. Ditto by night, as defined in	" 446 "	...	...	1	...	1	1	3
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	229

Part III.

Showing Whippings inflicted under Section 5, Act VI, 1864, on Juveniles, for offences other than those specified in Parts I and II.

Offence.	Stripes.												Total.
	5 and under.		6 to 10.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 25.		26 to 30.		
	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	
Section 193, I. P. C.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 249 „	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 323 „	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ 324 „	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ 325 „	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ 352 „	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 354 „ and „ 5, Act VI of 1864	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ 376, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ 377 „	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 379, &c. „	2	...	11	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	18
„ 471 „	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 431 „	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 448 „	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 451 „	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 456 and 511, I. P. C.	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Railway Act IV of 1879	15	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59

Part IV.

Showing relative number of times Whipping was awarded, as compared with other punishments.

Punishments.	Number.	Remarks.
Total number of whippings awarded	1,549	
Total number of other punishments	142,235	Total number of persons who might have been, but were not, whipped 23,330
Percentage of whipping	1·07	

Annual Statement—6—(Criminal).

Statement showing the result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during the year 1882.

Class of Tribunal.		Number of persons												Number of cases.		
		Total number of appellants and applicants for revision, including pending from previous year.	Died, escaped, transferred.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced o order otherwise altered	Reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Referred to the High Court for revision	Total whose cases were disposed of, omitting those who died or escaped or whose cases were transferred.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Preferred during the year	Disposed of during the year.	Remaining at the close of the year.
APPEALS.																
To	From															
District Magistrates	Subordinate Magistrates	3,250	1	228	1,551	36	388	795	38	28	...	3,064	185	1,945	1,923	106
Courts of Session	Magistrates	6,110	8	1,011	2,648	27	752	1,280	4	62	3	5,787	317	3,614	3,607	166
	Assistant Judges	3	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	.	...	3	...	3	3	..
Superior Courts. By persons convicted	Presidency Magistrates	12	...	8	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	12	...	9	10	...
	Deputy Commissioners acting under Section 36, C. P. C.	21	...	10	11	...	...	...	...	..	...	21	...	10	12	
	Sessions Judges	1,142	1	601	271	2	74	83	..	34	...	1,065	76	641	632	52
By Government from judgments of acquittal, Section 272	All Courts	5	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	5	...	1	2	...
	Total	10,543	10	1,859	4,485	65	1,214	2,161	42	128	3	9,957	578	6,223	6,189	324
REVISION.																
By	Of order of															
District Magistrates	Subordinate Magistrates	1,377	1	722	216	...	6	54	1	202	105	1,306	70	996	992	50
Courts of Session	Magistrates	1,388	1	853	50	...	1	45	9	53	312	1,323	64	770	808	33
High Court (cases referred for orders under Section 296)	Magistrates	482	...	...	219	3	20	188	9	36	...	475	7	241	250	7
High Court (cases dealt with under Section 294)	Magistrates	638	...	306	99	...	18	153	10	12	...	598	40	269	273	10
	Courts of Session	32	...	13	4	1	8	1	...	2	...	29	3	16	19	1
	Total	3,917	2	1,894	588	4	53	441	29	305	417	3,731	184	2,292	2,342	101
	GRAND TOTAL	14,460	12	3,753	5,073	69	1,267	2,602	71	433	420	13,688	762	8,515	8,531	425

Annual Statement—7—(Criminal).

Statement showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Criminal Courts in the Province of Bengal in the year 1882.

Classes of Courts in which Jurors or Assessors are employed.	Established or average number of Jurors or Assessors in each case, and prescribed qualification.	Number of cases tried by Jury.	Number of cases with Assessors.	JURY TRIALS.					ASSESSORS' TRIALS.			Remarks.
				Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict.	Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the verdict.		Number of persons of the verdict in respect to whom the Judge disapproved.		Number of cases in which Judges agreed with Assessors.	Number of cases in which Judges differed from		
					Wholly.	Partially.	Whose cases he referred under Section 263, C. P. C.	Whose cases he did not refer under Section 263, C. P. C.		One Assessor.	Both Assessors.	
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter XXXIX, C. P. C. — Jurors	4, 5 or 11	58	...	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	All offences, including abetment and attempts, falling under Chapters VIII, XI, XVI, XVII and XVIII of the Indian Penal Code, are tried by Jury in the Districts of Burdwan, Dacca, Hooghly, Moorshedabad, Nuddea, Patna and 24-Pergunnahs, other cases in the Lower Provinces are tried with the aid of Assessors.
Courts of Session — Jurors	Number of Jurors 3, 5, 7, or 9. Number of Assessors 2 or more. Qualifications as described in Sections 404, 405 and 406, Code of Criminal Procedure.	370	...	308	38	24	30	46	...	...	...	
Courts of Session — Assessors		...	1,092	...	...	...	...	...	806	109	177	
High Court, Original Criminal Jurisdiction — Jurors	Nine Jurors, qualifications as described in Rule 2 of the Jury Rules.	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL	...	494	1,092	366	38	24	30	46	806	109	177	

APPENDIX C TO THE REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE ———— DISTRICT BOARD FOR 1893-94.

Expenditure from the District Fund on Primary Education in the year 1893-94.

DISTRICT.	Direct payments to schools.	Sub-Inspectors.	Subordinate inspecting agency.	Primary scholarships.	Buildings and furniture.	Charges for abolished schools.	Examinations, prizes and rewards.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

Column 2.—This should give the sum of payments to (*a*) stipendiary and (*b*) non-stipendiary schools in Subsidiary Table II (*b*).
Column 3.—Eighty per cent. of the salary and travelling allowance of Sub-Inspectors should be entered.
Column 4.—The whole cost of inspecting pandits and chief gurus should be entered.
Columns 6, 7, 8, and 9.—Charges incurred in and for primary schools only should be entered.
N.B.—Fractions of a rupee to be neglected; the nearest rupee to be taken.

Statement comparing the Educational expenditure of District Boards in 1888-89 *and* 1892-93.

District Boards.	Amount of educational expenditure taken in fixing the grant from Government.	1888-89. Ordinary income.	Total expenditure on education.	Expenditure on primary education.	Percentage of column 4 on column 3.	Percentage of column 5 on column 3.	Amount of educational expenditure taken in fixing the grant from Government.	1892-93. Ordinary income.	Total expenditure on education.	Expenditure on primary education.	Percentage of column 10 on column 9.	Percentage of column 11 on column 9.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Burdwan Division.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs			
Burdwan	45,974	1,48,671	58,647	24,602	39·4	16 5	46,790	2,43,596	46,763	28,290	19·1	11 6	
Birbhum	18,432	86,959	14,212	11,114	16 3	12·7	19,056	90,718	18,941	12,812	20 8	14·1	
Bankura	30,003	49,488	29,409	19,164	59·6	38 7	30,915	91,141	30,115	21,255	33 04	23 3	
Midnapore	57,230	2,18,154	54,777	34,074	25·1	15 6	58,190	2,01,044	58,171	36,171	28 8	19 4	
Hooghly	37,813	1,86,271	36,248	20,757	19·4	11·1	38,533	1,78,314	37,708	13,156	21·1	7 3	
Howrah	19,384	62,182	18,015	11,169	28·9	17·9	19,720	58,924	18,598	11,238	31·5	19 07	
Total ...	*2,08,836*	*7,51,725*	*2,11,398*	*1,21,480*	*28 1*	*16 1*	*2,13,204*	*8,64,337*	*2,10,296*	*1,25,931*	*24 3*	*14 5*	
Presidency Division.													
24-Parganas . .	39,947	2,85,503	38,848	27,440	13·6	9·6	40,427	2,43,940	43,267	31,507	17·7	12 9	
Nadia	31,342	1,26,408	32,869	19,322	25 9	15·2	31,870	97,422	29,667	17,507	30 4	17·9	
Murshidabad	20,337	90,538	20,601	13,673	22 7	15·1	20,760	91,477	21,913	16,067	23 9	17·6	
Jessore	35,183	1,48,148	33,777	21,755	22 8	14·6	35,759	1,31,987	34,946	22,253	26·4	16·8	
Khulna	25,580	1,17,962	30,154	15,977	25·5	13·5	26,348	95,466	27,468	16,964	28·7	17 7	
Total ...	*1,52,389*	*7,68,649*	*1,56,249*	*98,167*	*20 3*	*12 7*	*1,55,173*	*6,60,992*	*1,57,931*	*1,04,298*	*23 8*	*15 7*	
Rajshahi Division.													
Rajshahi	22,367	97,328	19,714	14,759	20·2	15·1	23,087	1,13,394	22,410	16,284	19 7	14 3	
Dinajpur	25,078	1,16,868	25,875	17,655	22·2	15·1	25,849	1,38,009	26,667	19,068	19 3	13 8	
Jalpaiguri	7,598	97,577	7,726	4,773	4·8	5 4	7,790	1,89,962	10,141	6,567	5 3	3 4	
Rangpur	34,536	1,69,739	33,978	22,185	20 01	13·04	35,668	1,91,409	45,336	28,320	23 6	14 7	
Bogra	13,688	67,745	12,697	7,763	18·7	11·4	14,156	67,526	13,739	8,266	20 3	12 2	
Pabna	23,392	82,888	22,439	14,863	27·07	17·9	23,728	1,04,295	28,077	19,528	26 9	18·7	
Total ..	*1,26,659*	*6,22,145*	*1,22,429*	*81,948*	*19 6*	*13·1*	*1,30,595*	*8,04,595*	*1,46,370*	*98,031*	*18 1*	*12 1*	
Dacca Division.													
Dacca	42,374	1,43,821	68,619	29,535	47·7	19·8	43,286	1,74,064	41,308	29,365	23 7	16 8	
Mymensingh	42,969	2,21,484	39,994	31,170	18·05	14·07	44,409	2,75,063	49,632	28,553	18 04	10 3	
Faridpur	28,416	60,871	26,015	17,183	42 7	28·1	28,896	1,26,287	30,078	19,483	23·8	15 4	
Backergunge	38,038	1,47,185	35,325	25,097	24 0	17 05	35,518	1,04,953	37,800	25,206	22·9	14 2	
Total ...	*1,48,797*	*5,73,361*	*1,69,953*	*1,01,935*	*29 6*	*17 7*	*1,52,109*	*7,40,317*	*1,58,818*	*1,02,607*	*21 4*	*13 8*	
Chittagong Division.													
Tipperá .. .	36,802	1,11,581	37,970	40,006	34 02	37·6	37,330	1,77,926	42,210	38,636	23 7	18 3	
Noakhali	24,960	1,35,538	23,914	19,190	10·66	15·2	25,020	1,63,763	26,598	11,619	16 1	7 09	
Chittagong	19,283	1,34,375	23,599	12,043	17·5	9 6	19,619	1,57,301	23,116	15,971	14 8	10 1	
Total ..	*81,045*	*3,71,494*	*85,483*	*63,039*	*23 01*	*16 9*	*82,869*	*4,98,990*	*91,824*	*60,246*	*18 4*	*12 07*	
Patna Division.													
Patna	20,728	2,00,787	20,479	15,209	10·2	7 5	22,168	3,23,163	25,394	21,163	11 3	9 4	
Gaya .. .	22,768	2,28,168	28,175	21,873	12 3	9·5	23,728	3,02,079	20,533	12,786	6 7	4·2	
Shahabad ...	16,907	1,55,473	13,194	8,612	8 4	5·5	18,587	2,07,516	15,439	9,493	7 4	4 5	
Saran	19,015	1,90,217	25,715	18,001	13 5	9·4	19,975	2,10,055	20,358	14,630	9 6	6 9	
Champaran	17,777	1,01,941	17,837	14,309	17·6	14 1	18,449	1,03,871	17,645	14,165	16·9	13 6	
Muzaffarpur ...	17,770	1,56,581	18,752	15,534	11·9	9 9	18,736	2,51,704	17,626	14,063	7·	5 5	
Darbhanga	20 901	2,40,417	16 301	12,637	6 5	5·06	22,005	2,38,840	18,755	15,868	7·8	6 6	
Total	*1,35,872*	*12,81,684*	*1,40,453*	*1,06,175*	*10 9*	*8 2*	*1,43,648*	*15,37,278*	*1,35,750*	*1,02,188*	*8 8*	*6 6*	
Bhagalpur Division.													
Monghyr	24,732	1,64 500	21,127	17,086	13 01	10·3	25,692	2,07,692	20,999	15,115	10 1	7 2	
Bhagalpur ..	19,072	1,52,242	17,310	12,955	11·3	8 5	19,696	1,80,106	18,712	13,813	8·8	7 3	
Purnea	18,838	1,22,214	16,930	13,701	13·8	11 2	19,702	1,45,480	21,072	15,918	14 4	10 9	
Malda ...	14,683	70,702	12,996	9,794	18·3	12 4	15,163	59,780	14,870	9,861	24·8	16 4	
Total	*77,325*	*5,09,838*	*68,672*	*52,536*	*13 4*	*10 3*	*80,253*	*6,01,998*	*75,653*	*54,705*	*12 5*	*9 08*	
Orissa Division.													
Cuttack	37,265	99,742	37,420	29,868	37 5	29 9	38,657	1,05,465	33,915	26,568	32 1	25 1	
Balasore	26,225	79,443	25,583	20,652	32·2	25 9	26,067	66,885	27,901	22,087	41·7	33 03	
Puri . ..	15,244	66,867	13,169	8,747	19 6	13 07	16,012	55,178	16,709	11,124	30·2	20 1	
Total ...	*78,734*	*2,46,072*	*76,172*	*59,267*	*30 9*	*24 08*	*81,326*	*2,27,528*	*78,525*	*59,779*	*34 5*	*26 9*	
Grand Total .	*10,09,657*	*51,24,968*	*10,30,809*	*6,84,547*	*20 1*	*13 3*	*10,39,177*	*59,35,285*	*10,54,477*	*7,07,785*	*17 7*	*11 9*	

Note.—The difference between the figures in columns 2 and 8 is due to the fact that the former exclude, and the latter include, grants for lower primary scholarships.

Statement showing details of the figures in columns 5 and 11 of general statement.
1888-89.

District.	Expenditure from District Funds on Primary Education.								
	Schools managed by the District Board.	Schools aided by the District Board.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings and furniture.	Charges for abolished schools.	Examinations, prizes and rewards.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Burdwan Division.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Burdwan ..	..	18,427	4,092	..	..	888	710	485	24,602
2. Birbhum ..	..	7,117	3,197	..	77	222	332	169	11,114
3. Bankura ..	..	13,704	3,931	..	180	606	444	599	19,164
4. Midnapore ..	..	22,357	11,371	..	..	182	367	397	34,674
5. Hooghly ..	..	15,438	4,067	..	58	391	788	15	20,757
Howrah ..	..	8,344	2,354	..	75	206	32	158	11,169
Total ..	..	85,387	29,012	..	390	2,195	2,673	1,823	1,21,480
Presidency Division.									
24-Parganas ..	..	18,807	6,613	..	..	748	1,149	123	27,440
Nadia ..	..	12,304	5,144	..	..	519	1,128	227	19,322
Murshidabad ..	85	9,718	2,916	..	150	130	584	90	13,673
Jessore ..	..	15,043	5,296	..	112	530	444	330	21,755
Khulna ..	..	11,750	3,320	96	23	170	545	73	15,977
Total ..	85	67,622	23,289	96	285	2,097	3,850	843	98,167
Rajshahi Division.									
12. Rajshahi ..	147	10,310	3,139	..	..	627	395	141	14,759
13. Dinajpur ..	..	8,012	7,223	..	502	361	1,278	279	17,655
14. Jalpaiguri ..	..	2,695	1,732	..	..	179	81	86	4,773
15. Rangpur ..	..	15,052	6,633	..	42	..	343	65	22,135
16. Bogra ..	295	4,831	2,363	..	82	73	79	40	7,763
17. Pabna ..	..	9,003	4,533	..	..	609	531	187	14,863
Total ..	442	49,903	25,623	..	626	1,849	2,707	798	81,948
Dacca Division.									
18. Dacca ..	..	17,862	8,525	..	480	244	1,087	337	28,535
19. Mymensingh ..	..	21,350	8,512	..	10	409	714	184	31,170
20. Faridpur ..	..	10,329	5,423	..	194	144	467	576	17,133
21. Backergunge ..	..	14,989	7,944	..	180	391	1,027	566	25,097
Total ..	..	64,530	30,404	..	864	1,179	3,295	1,663	1,01,935
Chittagong Division.									
22. Tippera ..	..	20,310	8,598	..	..	176	773	1,049	30,906
23. Noakhali ..	..	12,513	5,104	..	70	302	809	392	19,190
24. Chittagong ..	..	7,203	5,111	..	158	129	223	119	12,943
Total ..	..	40,026	18,813	..	228	607	1,805	1,560	63,039
Patna Division.									
25. Patna ..	..	8,359	4,859	..	162	421	1,264	144	15,209
26. Gaya ..	..	13,795	6,228	..	402	176	715	557	21,873
27. Shahabad ..	..	3,270	3,283	..	..	1,174	631	254	8,612
28. Saran ..	..	9,876	6,358	18	105	..	1,458	186	18,001
29. Champaran ..	552	8,754	3,166	18	32	886	405	496	14,309
30. Muzaffarpur ..	..	6,576	5,545	..	11	314	685	403	15,534
31. Darbhanga ..	..	5,604	4,574	85	62	426	1,556	330	12,637
Total ..	552	58,234	34,013	121	774	3,397	6,714	2,370	1,06,175
Bhagalpur Division.									
32. Monghyr ..	..	11,087	4,789	..	113	105	785	207	17,086
33. Bhagalpur ..	..	6,862	4,469	..	92	402	1,062	68	12,955
34. Purnea ..	...	6,319	5,910	..	...	965	494	13	13,701
35. Malda ..	..	6,298	1,632	..	106	129	447	182	8,794
Total ..	..	30,566	16,800	..	311	1,601	2,788	470	52,536
Orissa Division.									
36. Cuttack ..	515	18,134	8,816	8	..	1,203	910	282	29,868
37. Balasore ..	285	11,451	7,642	..	..	83	1,010	181	20,652
38. Puri ..	..	4,723	3,209	..	76	105	564	70	8,747
Total ..	800	34,308	19,667	8	76	1,391	2,484	533	59,267
Grand Total ..	1,879	4,30,576	19,7,621	225	3,554	14,316	26,316	10,060	6,84,547

Statement showing details of the figures in columns 5 and 11 of general statement—concluded.
1892-93.

District.	Expenditure from District Funds on Primary Education.								
	Schools managed by the District Boards.	Schools aided by the District Boards.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings and furniture.	Charges for abolished schools.	Examinations, prizes and rewards.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Burdwan Division.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Burdwan ..	..	20,260	5,842	608	..	478	872	239	
2. Birbhum ..	..	7,617	3,908	481	205	139	192	270	
3. Bankura ..	..	15,364	4,308	728	80	140	372	263	
4. Midnapore ..	..	26,029	9,761	348	10	227	2,143	653	
5. Hooghly ..	..	4,844	5,176	694	83	472	1,031	856	
6. Howrah ..	..	7,882	2,196	..	165	..	933	62	
Total ..	..	81,996	31,191	2,859	543	1,456	5,543	2,343	
Presidency Division.									
7. 24-Parganas ..	..	21,671	8,114	161	198	218	893	252	
8. Nadia ..	..	10,474	5,352	..	135	581	667	298	
9. Murshidabad ..	..	11,329	3,231	60	521	134	771	21	
10. Jessore ..	..	14,083	5,957	98	..	647	1,037	431	
11. Khulna ..	..	12,268	3,225	308	322	403	358	8	
Total ..	..	69,825	25,879	627	1,176	1,983	3,726	1,0	
Rajshahi Division.									
12. Rajshahi ..	..	10,837	4,576	156	30	234	400		
13. Dinajpur ..	87	9,767	7,601	199	..	94	1,155		
14. Jalpaiguri ..	56	3,503	1,888	309	150	7	376		
15. Rangpur ..	..	17,725	8,743	338	138	499	265		
16. Bogra ..	280	4,117	2,884	716	37	217	..		
17. Pabna ..	129	12,997	5,012	23	65	199	780		
Total ..	552	58,946	30,704	1,741	420	1,250	2,976	1	
Dacca Division.									
18. Dacca ..	..	17,433	9,608	321	300	273	1,388		
19. Mymensingh ..	..	17,312	9,073	1,195	19	71	510	[illegible]	
20. Faridpur ..	..	12,029	5,323	..	172	139	670	1,150	
21. Backergunge ..	..	14,336	8,633	158	444	170	1,236	229	25,206
Total ..	..	61,110	32,637	1,674	935	653	3,804	1,794	1,02,607
Chittagong Division.									
22. Tippera ..	..	23,010	6,555	906	51	642	741	751	32,656
23. Noakhali ..	..	4,260	5,389	440	12	578	763	177	11,619
24. Chittagong ..	..	9,261	5,201	93	401	217	634	164	15,971
Total ..	..	36,531	17,145	1,439	464	1,437	2,138	1,092	60,246
Patna Division.									
25. Patna ..	..	13,876	5,047	1,006	..	..	1,116	138	21,183
26. Gaya ..	..	5,691	6,010	274	..	86	400	325	12,786
27. Shahabad ..	42	3,880	3,685	709	33	432	637	75	9,493
28. Saran ..	..	7,381	5,018	275	39	850	930	137	14,630
29. Champaran ..	480	9,215	3,000	213	188	430	417	222	14,165
30. Muzaffarpur ..	..	7,567	4,632	109	19	153	1,211	372	14,063
31. Darbhanga ..	..	10,586	3,745	141	..	107	516	773	15,868
Total ..	522	58,196	31,137	2,727	279	2,058	5,227	2,042	1,02,188
Bhagalpur Division.									
32. Monghyr ..	..	8,667	4,679	153	292	143	957	224	15,115
33. Bhagalpur ..	..	7,365	5,196	128	..	242	656	226	13,813
34. Purnea ..	247	8,508	5,874	173	285	157	449	222	15,915
35. Malda ..	31	6,978	1,951	155	..	153	480	114	9,862
Total ..	278	31,518	17,700	609	577	695	2,542	786	54,705
Orissa Division.									
36. Cuttack ..	..	14,879	8,549	565	174	772	1,473	156	26,568
37. Balasore ..	568	12,395	7,862	136	11	125	569	421	22,087
38. Puri ..	..	6,102	4,125	56	137	103	417	184	11,124
Total ..	568	33,376	20,536	757	322	1,000	2,459	761	59,779
Grand Total ..	1,920	4,31,498	2,06,929	12,433	4,716	10,532	28,415	11,342	7,07,785

H. P.—Reg. Nos. 111, 125, 126 & 200T—420—28-6-94.